

National Collegiate Athletic Association

1980 Convention

Proceedings



74th Annual Convention

January 7-9, 1980

New Orleans, Louisiana

1980 NCAA CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings

of the

74th Annual
Convention

of the .

National Collegiate
Athletic Association

Fairmont Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 7-9, 1980



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Nall Avenue at 63rd Street
P.O. Box 1906
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222
913/384-3220

May 1980

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1980 NCAA Administrative Organization

NCAA Officers

President

WILLIAM J. FLYNN
Director of Athletics
Boston College
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167

Secretary-Treasurer

JAMES FRANK
President
Lincoln University
820 Chestnut
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS
Nall Avenue at 63rd Street
P.O. Box 1906
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

NCAA Council

The Council is elected by the annual Convention of the Association. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer are ex officio members and serve as chairman and secretary, respectively. Eight members of the Council are the eight district vice-presidents, each of whom is elected for two years and may be immediately reelected for one additional term. Eight vice-presidents at large are elected for terms of three years and may not be reelected until three years have elapsed.

Term Expires

- District 1 Vice-President*—John L. Toner Jan. 1982*
Director of Athletics
University of Connecticut
Box U-78
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
- District 2 Vice-President*—Olav B. Kollevoll Jan. 1981
Director of Athletics; Professor of Physical Education
Lafayette College
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
- District 3 Vice-President*—John W. Sawyer Jan. 1982
Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science
Wake Forest University
Box 7401
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109
- District 4 Vice-President*—Fred Picard Jan. 1981*
Professor of Economics
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio 45701
- District 5 Vice-President*—Aldo A. Sebben Jan. 1982
Director of Athletics
Southwest Missouri State University
Springfield, Missouri 65802

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

1980 NCAA Administrative Organization

Council (Continued)

- District 6 Vice-President*—Kenneth W. Herrick Jan. 1981*
Professor of Insurance; M. J. Neeley School of Business
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas 76129
- District 7 Vice-President*—Joseph R. Geraud Jan. 1982*
Vice-President, Student Affairs; University Legal Counsel
University of Wyoming, Box 3066
Laramie, Wyoming 82071
- District 8 Vice-President*—John R. Davis Jan. 1981
Associate Dean and Director, Oregon Agricultural
Experiment Station; Ag Hall 127
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331
- Vice-President at Large*—John Chellman Jan. 1981*
Dean, School of Health Services
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Zink Hall
Indiana, Pennsylvania 15705
- Vice-President at Large*—Howard Davis Jan. 1983*
Director of Athletics; Director, Department of Physical Education
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088
- Vice-President at Large*—Chalmer G. Hixson Jan. 1981*
Director, Division of Health, Athletics & Physical Education
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202
- Vice-President at Large*—Edward W. Malan Jan. 1981*
Faculty Athletic Representative; Professor of Physical Education
Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, Memorial Gymnasium
Claremont, California 91711
- Vice-President at Large*—John Pont Jan. 1982*
Director of Athletics
Northwestern University, Anderson Hall
Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Vice-President at Large*—Robert F. Riedel Jan. 1981*
Director of Athletics
State University College
Geneseo, New York 14454
- Vice-President at Large*—Donald M. Russell Jan. 1983*
Chairman, Department of Physical Education; Director of
Athletics
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut 06457
- Vice-President at Large*—Kenneth J. Weller Jan. 1983*
President
Central College
Pella, Iowa 50219

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

1980 Division Steering Committees

The Divisions I, II and III Steering Committees are subcommittees of the Council, as established in Constitution 5-1-(a)-(5). The 16 vice-presidents of the Association, who make up the Council, represent their respective divisions as members of the division steering committees. For purposes of meetings conducted separately from regular meetings of the Council, each steering committee appoints additional members to serve on the committee, subject to approval of the Council and limited to a number not exceeding the number of Council members on the steering committee.

Division I Steering Committee

Chairman—Joseph R. Geraud

- Francis W. Bonner, Vice-President and Provost
Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina 29613
- *John R. Davis, Associate Dean and Director
Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station
Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331
- *Joseph R. Geraud, Vice-President for Student Affairs; University
Legal Counsel
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071
- Lee R. Hayley, Director of Athletics
Auburn University, Box 351, Auburn, Alabama 36830
- *Kenneth W. Herrick, Professor of Insurance
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas 76129
- *Olav B. Kollevoll, Director of Athletics
Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
- Noah N. Langdale Jr., President
Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303
- Henry T. Lowe, Professor of Law
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65201
- Casimir J. Myslinski, Director of Athletics
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
- Alvin R. Paul, Director of Athletics
Dodge Physical Fitness Center, Room 436
Columbia University, New York, New York 10027
- John A. Peoples Jr., President
Jackson State University, 1400 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39217
- *Fred Picard, Professor of Economics
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701
- *John Pont, Director of Athletics
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Richard I. Post, Faculty Athletic Representative
Department of Mathematics
San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192
- *John W. Sawyer, Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109
- *John L. Toner, Director of Athletics
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268

*Members of NCAA Council.

Division II Steering Committee

Chairman—Chalmer G. Hixson

- *John Chellman, Dean, School of Health Services
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania 15705
- *Howard Davis, Director of Athletics; Director, Department of
Physical Education
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama 36088
- Lonnie J. Davis, Director of Athletics
Northern Kentucky University
Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076
- Asa N. Green, President
Livingston University, Livingston, Alabama 35470
- *Chalmer G. Hixson, Director, Division of Health, Athletics &
Physical Education
Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202
- John A. Hogan, Associate Professor of English
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado 80401
- Milton J. Piepul, Chairman, Department of Athletics &
Physical Education
American International College, 170 Wilbraham Road
Springfield, Massachusetts 01109
- *Aldo A. Sebben, Director of Athletics
Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65802

Division III Steering Committee

Chairman—Edward W. Malan

- Gordon M. Brewer, Director of Men's Athletics
Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423
- Thomas M. Kinder, Director of Athletics; Chairman, Department of
Physical Education
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia 22812
- Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Director of Athletics
Fitchburg State College, 160 Pearl Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
- *Edward W. Malan, Faculty Athletic Representative;
Professor of Physical Education
Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, Claremont, California 91711
- William A. Marshall, Director of Athletics
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604
- *Robert F. Riedel, Director of Athletics
State University College, Geneseo, New York 14454
- *Donald M. Russell, Chairman, Department of Physical Education;
Director of Athletics
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut 06457
- *Kenneth J. Weller, President
Central College, Pella, Iowa 50219

*Members of NCAA Council.

NCAA Executive Committee

The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The remaining eight members of the committee are elected by the Council for a period of one year. At least one new member shall be elected each year. Date of first election is shown in parentheses.

- Ernest C. Casale (Jan. 1980)
Director of Athletics
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
- J. William Grice (Jan. 1977)
Chairman, Department of Physical Education;
Director of Athletics
Case Western Reserve University
10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
- Robert C. James (Jan. 1976)
Commissioner
Atlantic Coast Conference
P.O. Box 6271
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405
- Henry T. Lowe (Jan. 1979)
Professor of Law
University of Missouri
218 Tate Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
- Seaver Peters (Jan. 1977)
Director of Athletics
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
- Charley Scott (Jan. 1980)
Associate Academic Vice-President
University of Alabama
P.O. Box 1933
University, Alabama 35486
- Joe L. Singleton (Jan. 1977)
Director of Athletics
University of California
Hickey Gymnasium
Davis, California 95616
- Edward S. Steitz (Jan. 1974)
Professor; Director of Athletics
Springfield College
Springfield, Massachusetts 01109

NCAA National Office

General Administration

- Walter Byers, *Executive Director*
Louis J. Spry, *Controller*
James H. Wilkinson, *Assistant Executive Director*
Marjorie Fieber, *Business Manager*
Skipper A. Zipperlen, *Administrative Assistant*

Communications

- Thomas C. Hansen, *Assistant Executive Director*
David E. Cawood, *Director of Public Relations*
C. Dennis Cryder, *Director of Productions*
John T. Waters, *Director of Promotion*
Jim Van Valkenburg, *Director of Statistics*
David P. Seifert, *Asst. Dir. of Public Relations and Promotion*
James W. Shaffer, *Assistant Director of Productions*
Steve Boda, *Associate Director of Statistics*
Michael F. Bowyer, *Administrative Assistant*
Jennifer A. Boyer, *Production Coordinator*
Roberta A. Rogers, *Administrative Assistant*
Shirley Whitacre, *Administrative Assistant*
James F. Wright, *Administrative Assistant*
Ron Schwartz, *Director, Television News Service*
888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019

Enforcement

- William B. Hunt, *Assistant Executive Director*
S. David Berst, *Director of Enforcement*
Hale McMenamin, *Assistant Director of Enforcement*
Stephen R. Morgan, *Executive Assistant*
Ronald J. Stratten, *Assistant Director of Enforcement*
David A. Didion, *Enforcement Representative*
Mel D. Dodd, *Enforcement Representative*
Michael M. Gilleran, *Enforcement Representative*
Michael S. Glazier, *Enforcement Representative*
Robert J. Minnix, *Enforcement Representative*
Louis A. Onofrio, *Enforcement Representative*
Dale Smith, *Enforcement Representative*
Fannie B. Vaughan, *Administrative Assistant*
Thomas E. Yeager, *Enforcement Representative*

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- Thomas W. Jernstedt, *Assistant Executive Director*
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Ralph McFillen, *Assistant Director of Events*
Dennis L. Poppe, *Assistant Director of Events*

Publishing

- Ted C. Tow, *Assistant Executive Director*
Wallace I. Renfro, *Director of Publishing*
Lavonne G. Anderson, *Assistant Director of Publishing*
David Pickle, *Assistant Director of Publishing*
Maxine R. Alejos, *Circulation Manager*
Patricia E. Bork, *Publications Editor*
Bruce L. Howard, *Publications Editor*
Dale M. Meggas, *Research Assistant*
Timothy D. Schmad, *Publications Editor*

74th ANNUAL CONVENTION DELEGATES AND VISITORS

Active Member Institutions

District 1

American International College: Milton J. Piepul
 Amherst College: Peter J. Gooding
 Assumption College: Andrew Laska
 Babson College: Robert E. Hartwell
 Bates College: Robert W. Hatch
 Bentley College: Elwood N. Shields
 Boston College: William J. Flynn, Rev. Joseph L. Shea
 Boston State College: Mary Barrett, James P. Sullivan
 Boston University: Richard Fecteau, John B. Simpson
 Bowdoin College: Edmund L. Coombs
 Bridgeport, University of: Francis W. Poisson
 Bridgewater State College: Harry A. Lehmann
 Brown University: John C. Parry, Richard C. Sardella
 Bryant College: Leon Drury
 Central Connecticut State College: Lowell Lukas, William M. Moore
 Clark University: A. Dixie Walker
 Connecticut, University of: John L. Toner
 Connecticut College: Charles Luce
 Dartmouth College: A. H. Burnham, Seaver Peters
 Eastern Connecticut State College: William P. Holowaty
 Fairfield University: C. Donald Cook
 Fitchburg State College: Elizabeth A. Kruczek
 Framingham State College: Lawrence P. Boyd
 Hartford, University of: Gordon F. McCullough
 Harvard University: Eric Cutler, John P. Reardon Jr.
 Holy Cross College: Ronald S. Perry
 Lowell, University of: James Ciszek
 Maine, University of, Orono: Harold S. Westerman
 Maine Maritime Academy: William Mottola
 Massachusetts, University of: David Bischoff, Frank P. McInerney
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: John G. Barry
 Merrimack College: Rev. John A. Coughlan, Frank T. Monahan
 Middlebury College: G. Thomas Lawson
 New England College: George R. Hamilton
 New Hampshire, University of: Andrew T. Mooradian
 New Haven, University of: Joseph A. Machnik
 North Adams State College: Joseph Zavattaro
 Northeastern University: Robert Lyons, Joseph P. Zabilski
 Norwich University: Joe Sabol
 Providence College: David R. Gavitt
 Rhode Island, University of: Ernie Calverley, Richard A. Katula,
 Maurice Zarchen

Rhode Island College: William M. Baird, John V. Koch, Gary M.
 Penfield, David E. Sweet
 St. Anselm's College: Edward Cannon
 St. Michael's College: Edward P. Markey
 Salem State College: William A. Gillis
 Southern Connecticut State College: Raymond W. DeFrancesco,
 Lawrence Fitzgerald
 Springfield College: Edward S. Steitz
 Stonehill College: Thomas J. Folliard
 Trinity College: Karl Kurth Jr.
 Tufts University: Rocco J. Carzo
 Vermont, University of: Richard Farnham, Denis E. Lambert
 Wesleyan University: Donald M. Russell
 Western Connecticut State College: John A. Barrett Jr.
 Westfield State College: F. Paul Bogan
 Williams College: Robert Odell, Robert R. Peck
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: George W. Flood
 Worcester State College: Robert A. Devlin
 Yale University: Jack Gregory, James Holgate

District 2

Adelphi University: Laurence C. Keating Jr.
 Albany, State University of New York: Robert M. Ford
 Alfred University: Sam L. Sanders
 Allegheny College: Norman A. Sundstrom
 American University: Robert H. Frailey
 Bernard M. Baruch College: William Eng
 Binghamton, State University of New York: Robert D. Kreidler
 Brooklyn College: Joseph A. Margolis
 Bucknell University: Bruce A. Corrie, Robert A. Latour
 Buffalo, State University College: Howard B. MacAdam
 Buffalo, State University of New York: Salvatore R. Esposito, Edwin
 D. Muto, Richard Stevil
 C. W. Post College: Dave Goldstein
 Canisius College: William Brooks
 Carnegie-Mellon University: James E. Banner
 Catholic University: Brian McCall
 Cheyney State College: Edwin W. Lawrence
 Clarion State College: Frank Lignelli
 Clarkson College of Technology: John Hantz
 Colgate University: Robert Deming, Fred Dunlap
 Columbia University: Michael J. Cappeto, Paul Fernandes, Alvin R.
 Paul
 Cornell University: Dick Schultz
 Cortland, State University College: Vincent L. Gonino, Chuck Winters
 Delaware, University of: Arnold M. Clark, David M. Nelson
 Delaware State College: Nelson E. Townsend
 Delaware Valley College: Alvin J. Wilson
 Dickinson College: Joseph G. DuCharme
 Drew University: John A. Reeves
 Drexel University: John Semanik
 Duquesne University: John M. Manning

East Stroudsburg State College: Clyde H. Witman
 Elizabethtown College: John M. Tulley
 Elmira College: Paul H. Brand, Edward J. Clark, Harry Shabanowitz
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison: Robert T. Shields
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck: Robert V. Metz, Arthur Shriberg, Stanley V. Wright
 Fordham University: Peter A. Carlesimo, David Rice
 Franklin and Marshall College: John F. Clough, William A. Marshall
 Fredonia, State University College: Patrick R. Damore, Everett Phillips
 Gannon University: Howard Elwell
 Geneseo, State University College: Daniel T. Mullin, Robert F. Riedel
 George Mason University: Robert Epskamp
 George Washington University: Robert K. Faris
 Georgetown University: Jesse A. Mann, Francis X. Rienzo, William Stott Jr.
 Gettysburg College: Eugene M. Haas, Frank B. Williams
 Glassboro State College: Michael Briglia, Maurice G. Verbeke
 Hamilton College: Eugene M. Long
 Hampton Institute: Walter L. Lovett, Samuel E. Massenberg
 Hartwick College: Thomas H. Greene
 Haverford College: Dana W. Swan
 Hobart College: Joe Abraham
 Hofstra University: Robert M. Getchell, William Leete
 Howard University: Henry H. Jones, Leo F. Miles, R. Diane Wyatt
 Indiana University (Pa.): John Chellman, Herman L. Stedzik
 Iona College: Peter J. McDermott
 Ithaca College: Charles A. Kerr
 John Jay College: Wallace M. Pina
 Juniata College: William F. Berrier
 Lafayette College: Herman C. Kissiah, Olav B. Kollevoll
 LaSalle College: William D. Bradshaw, Thomas N. McCarthy
 Lehigh University: William B. Leckonby
 LeMoyne College: Thomas J. Niland Jr.
 Lock Haven State College: Charles A. Eberle
 Long Island University: Jerry Donner
 Loyola College: Thomas O'Connor
 Manhattan College: John J. Powers
 Manhattanville College: Joel Daunic
 Marist College: Ronald Petro
 Maryland, University of, Eastern Shore: Joel C. Mack
 Medgar Evers College: Paul Bobb
 Millersville State College: Lawrence A. McDermott
 Monmouth College: G. Buzzelli
 Montclair State College: William P. Dioguardi
 Morgan State University: Earl C. Banks
 Muhlenberg College: Raymond J. Whispell
 New Jersey Institute of Technology: Robert F. Swanson
 New York City College of: Richard Zerneck
 New York Institute of Technology: Sam Stern
 New York University: Daniel E. Quilty

Niagara University: Rev. George F. Mullen
 Pennsylvania, University of: Charles Harris, Charles R. Scott
 Pennsylvania State University: John J. Coyle, Edward M. Czekaj, Joseph V. Paterno, Robert J. Scannell
 Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science: Harry Pure
 Pittsburgh, University of, Johnstown: C. Edward Sherlock, George R. Walter
 Pittsburgh, University of: Walter P. Cummins, Casimir J. Myslinski, John O. Bolvin
 Potsdam, State University College: Conrad A. Bautz
 Princeton University: Samuel C. Howell, Robert J. Myslik
 Ramapo College: Robert N. Hartman
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Robert F. Ducatte
 Robert Morris College: Robert L. Norberg
 Rochester, University of: David R. Ocorr
 Rochester Institute of Technology: Gene Baker
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick: Frederick E. Gruninger, Donald Heilman, Fred Simonson
 Rutgers University, Newark: Steven Senko
 St. Bonaventure University: Lawrence J. Weise
 St. Francis College (N.Y.): Carlo Tramontozzi
 St. Joseph's University: Don J. DiJulia
 St. Lawrence University: Robert J. Sheldon
 St. Peter's College: Rev. Francis M. Keating, John B. Wilson
 Salisbury State College: Deane Deshon
 Scranton, University of: Gary Wodder
 Seton Hall University: Richard J. Regan
 Slippery Rock State College: William C. Meise, Robert A. Oliver
 Stony Brook, State University College: John W. Ramsey
 Susquehanna University: William Moll
 Swarthmore College: David B. Smoyer
 Syracuse University: David H. Bennett, Jake Crouthamel, Richard Gibney
 Temple University: Ernest C. Casale
 Towson State University: Joseph H. McMullen
 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: Capt. William T. Lai
 U.S. Military Academy: Raymond P. Murphy, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith Jr.
 U.S. Naval Academy: Capt. J. O. Coppedge
 Union College: Richard S. Sakala
 Upsala College: John Hooper
 Ursinus College: Robert R. Davidson
 Utica College: Eric H. Huggins
 Villanova University: Ted Aceto
 West Chester State College: Gary Anderson, Richard B. Yoder
 West Virginia University: Richard D. Martin, Paul Nesselroad, Bradley L. Rothermel
 Widener University: William B. Manlove Jr.
 William Paterson College: Arthur Eason

District 3

Alabama, University of, Birmingham: Jerry D. Young

Alabama, University of: Sam D. Bailey, Jeff Coleman, Charley Scott
 Alabama A&M University: James H. Hicks, Frank Purnell
 Alabama State University: Tommy L. Frederick
 Albany State College: Wilburn A. Campbell Jr.
 Appalachian State University: C. H. Gilstrap, James F. Jones, John E. Thomas
 Armstrong State College: Roy J. Sims
 Auburn University: Wilford S. Bailey, Lee R. Hayley, Harry M. Philpott
 Augusta College: Marvin Vanover, Roscoe Williams
 Austin Peay State University: Gaines Hunt, Johnny Miller, Fred Williams
 Averett College: Vesa Hiltunen
 Benedict College: William F. Gunn Jr.
 Bethune-Cookman College: Lloyd Johnson
 Bowie State College: John M. Organ Jr.
 Bridgewater College: Thomas M. Kinder
 Campbell University: Wendell L. Carr
 Central Florida, University of: Henry Kennedy, John T. O'Leary
 Centre College: Herbert McGuire, Thomas A. Sprangens
 Citadel: Maj. Gen. James A. Grimsley, Col. William L. Harris, Col. Edward L. Teague
 Clark College: Leonidas S. Epps
 Clemson University: H. C. McLellan, Kenneth N. Vickery
 Columbus College: Francis E. Gardner Jr., Billy D. McGee
 Davidson College: Thomas A. Cartmill
 Delta State University: Bradford W. Hovious
 District of Columbia, University of: Orby Moss Jr., Ted Vactor
 Duke University: William D. Bradford, Tom Butters
 East Carolina University: Thomas Brewer, William E. Cain
 East Tennessee State University: J. Madison Brooks
 Eastern Kentucky University: Donald G. Combs
 Elizabeth City State University: Thomas L. Caldwell
 Emory and Henry College: Larry L. Bales
 Fisk University: John C. Martin
 Florida, University of: Bill Carr, Richard Giannini, Mandell Glicksberg
 Florida A&M University: Charles U. Smith, Hansel E. Tookes
 Florida International University: Tom H. Wonderling
 Florida State University: Steve Edwards, Phillip R. Fordyce
 Fort Valley State College: James E. Hawkins
 Frostburg State College: Kenneth Kutler
 Furman University: Dutch Baughman, Francis W. Bonner
 Georgia, University of: Vincent J. Dooley, Reid Parker, William M. Powell
 Georgia Institute of Technology: Joseph M. Pettit, William M. Sangster, Douglas W. Weaver
 Georgia Southern College: George A. Cook, William L. Cook
 Georgia State University: David Ewert
 Jacksonville State University: Reuben B. Boozer, Jerry N. Cole
 Jacksonville University: Judson B. Harris Jr.
 James Madison University: Ronald E. Carrier, S. Dean Ehlers

Johnson C. Smith University: Edward C. McGirt
 Kentucky, University of: Joe Barantovich, Cliff Hagan, William L. Matthews Jr., Otis A. Singletary
 Kentucky State University: Ethel L. McLendon, Ron Mitchell
 Livingston University: Asa N. Green
 Longwood College: Ron Bash
 Louisiana State University: Paul F. Dietzel, Paul Murrill
 Louisville, University of: Howard R. Hohman, Burt L. Monroe Jr.
 Lynchburg College: William H. Shellenberger
 Marshall University: Lynn Snyder, Harold L. Willey
 Maryland, University of, College Park: Robert L. Gluckstern, Carl C. James, Charles A. Taff
 Maryville College: William F. Henry Jr.
 Memphis State University: Ford Haynes Jr., Billy J. Murphy
 Miami, University of: John A. Harrison, Harry C. Mallios
 Middle Tennessee State University: Charles L. Haston, Charles M. Murphy
 Miles College: Robert H. Smith
 Millsaps College: James A. Montgomery
 Mississippi, University of: Warner Alford, Porter L. Fortune Jr.
 Mississippi College: John W. Legg, John M. Williams
 Mississippi State University: Donovan D. Horn, Carl Maddox
 Morehead State University: G. E. Moran Jr., Morris Norfleet
 Morris Brown College: Charles Hardnett, Charles Johnson
 Murray State University: Marshall Gordon, Johnny L. Reagan, Leon Worth
 New Orleans, University of: Ronald J. Maestri, Alfred E. Weidie
 Nicholls State University: Vernon F. Galliano, Don Landry, Gary Whipple
 Norfolk State University: William L. Archie
 North Alabama, University of: Gerald Crawford
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill: William W. Cobey Jr., John D. Swofford, Benson R. Wilcox
 North Carolina, University of, Charlotte: Thomas C. Turner, Clyde L. Walker
 North Carolina, University of, Wilmington: William J. Brooks
 North Carolina A&T State University: Jim McKinley, Albert E. Smith
 North Carolina Central University: Henry C. Lattimore, Dallas Simmons
 North Carolina State University: Robert S. Bryan, Frank Weedon
 Northern Kentucky University: Lonnie J. Davis
 Old Dominion University: James Jarrett
 Richmond, University of: Charles S. Boone
 Roanoke College: Paul S. Griffin
 Rollins College: Boyd Caffie, David M. Currie
 St. Andrews Presbyterian College: Julian L. Smith
 St. Mary's College: Tom Weingartner
 St. Paul's College: Joseph E. Thompson
 Samford University: H. Evan Zeiger
 Savannah State College: Frank Ellis Jr.
 Shaw University: William Spann

South, University of the: Walter Bryant Jr.
 South Alabama, University of: James H. Boyd, Melvin A. Lucas
 South Carolina, University of: John T. Moore, William F. Putnam
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DIVISION I ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 7, 1980

The Division I round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8 a.m., Monday, January 7, in the International Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel. Charley Scott of the University of Alabama, chairman of the Division I Steering Committee, presided. Panelists for the session included the other members of the Division I Steering Committee: Francis W. Bonner, Furman University; John D. Bridgers, University of New Mexico; John R. Davis, Oregon State University; Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming; Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University; Olav B. Kollevoll, Lafayette College; Henry T. Lowe, University of Missouri, Columbia; Casimir J. Myslinski, University of Pittsburgh; Joseph M. Pettit, Georgia Institute of Technology; Fred Picard, Ohio University; John Pont, Northwestern University, and John L. Toner, University of Connecticut.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round-table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning the proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Prior to the discussion, Mr. Scott introduced the members of the Division I Steering Committee and reviewed its schedule and responsibilities. It was noted that during the course of the past year the committee had considered a variety of agenda items concerning the interests of Division I member institutions, including a proposal that the NCAA Council direct a committee to review fundamental issues related to the governance and organizational structure of the NCAA.

Mr. Scott reported that during its October meeting the Council approved the formation of a Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services, which was directed to examine and make recommendations regarding the accommodation of women's interests within the NCAA and the development of programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics. In addition, the special committee was requested to review the governance structure of the NCAA, including its legislative process, and the present and future NCAA district and division structure. It was noted that, during its December 11-12, 1979, meeting, the special committee reviewed information related to the issues delineated by the Council and concluded that modifications to accommodate women's interests within the NCAA could be accomplished. Mr. Scott emphasized that consideration of this matter during the December 11-12 meeting was related to the question of whether such modifications could be accomplished, rather than whether such actions should be implemented. The preliminary report of the special committee was to be forwarded, subsequent to the Convention, to chief executive officers of member institutions with a

request for comments and reactions prior to the committee's March meeting.

Division I-A Football Play-off

Mr. Scott introduced David H. Strack of the University of Arizona, chairman of the NCAA Extra Events Committee, who was invited by the steering committee to present to the round table the basis for the position taken by the Extra Events Committee advocating the establishment of a Division I-A football play-off. Mr. Strack indicated that a primary consideration of the Extra Events Committee, in reaching its decision to advocate such a play-off, was the fact that the NCAA presently conducts championship events in all sports other than Division I-A football; and these events resolve the issue of determining a champion through actual competition rather than by polls. It was the committee's opinion that the establishment of a Division I-A football play-off would be well received by the public and would result in substantial financial benefits for the institutions involved.

Mr. Scott responded that the decision of the steering committee to reject the proposal for a Division I-A football play-off was based on concerns related to the effect such a play-off would have on the academic interests of the student-athletes involved, the pressures such a play-off would create on student-athletes and coaching staff members and differences of opinion related to the significance of the financial benefits that would accrue as a result of the creation of a play-off. It was emphasized that the information provided by Messrs. Strack and Scott was intended only as a general report to the round table, and representatives of member institutions interested in pursuing the matter further were encouraged to contact appropriate members of the Extra Events Committee and the steering committee.

Membership Criteria

Louis A. Myers of the University of Arizona, chairman of the NCAA Classification Committee, reviewed impending deadlines for meeting the Division I membership criteria. In his review, Mr. Myers noted that, under the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(b), it will be necessary for Division I member institutions to meet the 85 percent scheduling requirement in the sport of basketball during the 1981-82 basketball season.

In addition, Mr. Myers reviewed each of the Division I-A football criteria set forth under the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(c) and the Division I-AA football criteria prescribed by the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(d). It was noted that it would be necessary to satisfy these criteria during the 1980-81 academic year. For example, the eight-sport requirement affecting both Division I-A and I-AA football will require member institutions to sponsor and conduct at least eight sports, including football, in Division I during the 1980-81 academic year.

Criteria for Championship Events

Mr. Toner presented a report concerning the criteria for championship events and the viability of the Division I-AA football play-off. He noted that Proposal No. 65 in the 1980 Convention Program was designed to clarify in the constitution the procedures by which NCAA championship events may be established for the membership as a whole

and for separate divisions. It also was noted that this proposal would assist in preserving the original goal of Division I to subdivide its football programs and conduct a championship event for I-AA members.

Waiver Request.

Consideration was given by the delegates to the request from U.S. International University for a waiver of the Division I membership criteria under the provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(f). Mr. Scott described the procedures to be followed in reviewing the university's request and then introduced Bob Vetter, the university's assistant director of athletics and its representative to the round table. NCAA Assistant Executive Director William B. Hunt was asked to summarize the facts in the case, utilizing a fact sheet that was distributed generally at the round table. The fact sheet indicated the status of the university in regard to the applicable Division I membership criteria, including the provisions of Bylaws 9-1-(a) and (b).

Representatives of the university, the Classification Committee and the steering committee were given the opportunity to present additional information to supplement that set forth in the fact sheet and the correspondence the institution already had forwarded to Division I member institutions. Delegates then posed questions to the university's representative concerning the institution's appeal. After reviewing the procedures set forth under the subparagraphs of Bylaw 8-1-(f), the chairman excused the representative of the university. Subsequently, the delegates attending the round table voted to decline the university's request for a waiver of the Division I membership criteria.

Legislative Proposals

Legislative proposals to be considered during the 1980 Convention that were of particular interest to Division I members were reviewed during the remainder of the round table, and limited straw votes on various proposals were conducted by the delegates.

Through these votes, general support was indicated for Proposal Nos. 24 and 25, which related to sale of complimentary tickets and the availability of additional tickets for purchase by student-athletes; while opposition was expressed to Proposal No. 56 (financial aid definition) and Proposal No. 62 (maximum awards—equivalencies). It was noted that the adoption of Proposal No. 56 apparently would not affect the application of NCAA legislation limiting the combination of institutional aid and BEOG awards.

Seaver Peters, director of athletics at Dartmouth College and a member of the NCAA Executive Committee, reviewed the basis for Proposal No. 65 (administration of championships). He noted that this provision would have impact on existing championships only under limited circumstances, such as a decrease in the number of institutions sponsoring a particular sport. Ferdinand A. Geiger, Stanford University, observed that the water polo championship could be affected by the adoption of this proposal; and it was agreed that the eight percent sponsorship requirement in the proposal should be reviewed and possibly amended.

The group discussed Proposal Nos. 72 and 73 (recruiting contacts), and Mr. Kollevoll responded to questions concerning the intent of the portion of Proposal No. 72 related to recruiting contacts involving institutions that are not subscribers to the National Letter of Intent program. A straw vote indicated a lack of support for that portion of the proposal.

Straw votes were taken in regard to Proposal Nos. 84 and 85 concerning possible modification of the 2,000 rule. It appeared that a majority of the delegates at the round table supported the concept of raising the high school grade-point average a prospect must achieve in order to be eligible during his first year in residence. However, there appeared to be less support for the concept of utilizing alternative means (ACT or SAT scores) to determine a prospect's status as a qualifier.

A review of proposals related to coaching limitations indicated that, of the four alternative amendments, Proposal No. 103 would receive the most support from round-table delegates. It was noted that Proposal No. 103 was intended to specify that only those individuals within the numerical limitations on full-time coaches in football and basketball would be permitted to recruit or scout prospects off campus.

The chairman discussed the ramifications of implementing legislative proposals creating women's championships in Divisions II and III. Mr. Scott reported that the Council had issued a statement indicating the NCAA would be prepared to provide necessary support services and personnel for the additional championships if they were adopted by the membership. In addition, the chairman noted the opposition to these proposals expressed by the AIAW to the Council and chief executive officers of NCAA member institutions. Following this discussion, the chairman expressed his appreciation for the work of the steering committee; and the meeting was adjourned.

DIVISION II ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 7, 1980

The Division II round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8 a.m., Monday, January 7, in the University Room of the Fairmont Hotel. Chalmer G. Hixson of Wayne State University, chairman of the Division II Steering Committee, presided. Panelists included the other members of the Division II Steering Committee: Sherwood O. Berg, South Dakota State University; Robert C. Brown, Southeastern Louisiana University; John Chellman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Lonnie J. Davis, Northern Kentucky University; John A. Hogan, Colorado School of Mines; Andrew Laska, Assumption College, and Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round-table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Preliminary to the discussion, Mr. Hixson introduced the members of the committee, outlined its duties and functions and made general announcements.

Consent Package—Bylaws

Mr. Sebben reviewed Proposal Nos. 7 through 20, which pertained to the bylaws. Herbert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis, suggested that Proposal Nos. 13 and 14, regarding election to membership, were inconsistent with each other. It was reported that, traditionally, when there are multiple amendments attempting to do different things to a portion of the legislation, the ones adopted are subsequently merged in the NCAA manual. Accordingly, the change recommended in Proposal No. 13 would be combined with a change recommended in Proposal No. 14; and the legislation then would appear that way in the Manual.

Membership Classification

Several individuals commented regarding Proposal No. 38 (Division II criteria), which would require each member institution in Division II to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those of the NCAA regulations governing postseason competition. Thomas J. Niland Jr., LeMoyne College, pointed out the proposition should not be taken lightly, as it would affect many Division II institutions. Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University, spoke in support of the proposal, commenting that the North Central Conference had imposed such a rule within the conference and he thought it was "the best thing we have done to establish integrity in the conference with the NCAA and with the other people with whom we play."

R. Bruce Allison, Colorado School of Mines, and Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, spoke in opposition to the proposal, pointing out there are a number of dual-member conferences and institutions in Division II and such a bylaw change would be restrictive to a number of institutions. A straw vote was taken concerning Proposal No. 38, and the membership appeared to be split.

Asa N. Green, of Livingston University and the Gulf South Conference, spoke in favor of Proposal No. 39, which would reduce from six to four the number of sports an institution must sponsor in Division II to be a member of that division. Mr. Green indicated the Gulf South Conference supported the proposal primarily because of increasing costs due to inflation, compliance with Title IX, etc. He stated, "We think that the present four-sport limit has worked well in terms of preventing institutions from concentrating their resources in a particular sport or two sports."

A straw vote was taken and the proposal was defeated soundly.

Financial Aid

Following discussion, a straw vote was taken regarding Proposal No. 60, which would exempt from the counting procedure covered in Bylaw 5 a recruited athlete in the sport of football in Division II who is receiving financial aid not based upon his athletic ability. The proposal was narrowly defeated in the straw vote. Also, Proposal No. 61, which would authorize an increase in the maximum football awards from 45 to 55, was defeated in a straw vote.

Championships

Regarding Proposal No. 67, which would establish Division II women's championships in five sports, Mr. Niland indicated he submitted the appropriate language to amend the effective date of the first championships from the 1980-81 academic year to 1981-82. Mr. Niland commented that his institution, and many others, are members of the NCAA only; and he contended the NCAA has an obligation to provide women's championships for its members. He emphasized that institutions would have the option of conducting women's championships within the NCAA or another association. He stated, "We just feel that this would be a fair and right thing for the NCAA members, to provide the outlet for our members to participate under the NCAA guidance."

Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, endorsed Mr. Niland's proposal and submitted six principles and points of ethics in support of NCAA-sponsored women's championships in Division II, as follows: (1) the legislation is permissive inasmuch as there is no compulsion at any time for anyone to participate in NCAA championships; (2) the NCAA has an obligation to its friends who are not members of another national organization to provide an opportunity for the women to participate in championships; (3) NCAA legal counsel has advised that the NCAA should be involved from a moral and legal point of view in sponsoring championships for women; (4) the NCAA has a responsibility to provide as many opportunities for its membership as it possibly can; (5) if an institution belongs to two or three national organizations, it is the institution's right to determine which competitions it will

participate in; (6) the NCAA would be in a position to provide equal financing for men's and women's championships within a division.

Mr. Hixson interjected that James Frank of Lincoln University, secretary-treasurer of the Association, had joined the group and would report to the round table the status of the NCAA Special Committee on Governance, Organization and Services, of which he is chairman.

Mr. Frank advised that the NCAA Council had asked the committee to examine and make recommendations regarding the following: (a) the governance structure of the NCAA, including its legislative processes, in light of the Association's increased membership and expanded programs; (b) the accommodation of women's interests within the NCAA and the development of programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics, and the present and future NCAA district and division structure, recognizing the diversity of institutional constituents and the disparity in institutional economic conditions.

Mr. Frank reported that the committee, at its first meeting in December 1979, considered these two questions: (a) Is it feasible and practical to accommodate women's intercollegiate athletics within the NCAA structure? and (b) Shall the committee suggest that the Council sponsor the appropriate legislation to accomplish this end? The committee responded affirmatively to the first question, but did not answer the second question because it desires to obtain the reaction of the membership to its preliminary deliberations before proceeding further.

In response to a question, Mr. Steitz indicated that the Executive Committee, of which he is a member, had voted that if women's championships are adopted by one or two divisions, but not all divisions, the Executive Committee believes men's and women's championships in the same division should be treated equally. He pointed out, however, this does not mean such a division shall receive additional financial support from the Association, although such support may be increased after the demands upon the Association's resources are reviewed by the Executive Committee at its next budget meeting in August 1980.

A straw vote taken relative to Proposal No. 67 to establish Division II women's championships carried by a substantial margin.

Ervin C. Delman, Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, moved that automatic qualification be granted to champions of allied conferences for the Division II baseball championship. The round table approved the motion and the matter will be referred to the NCAA Baseball Committee for consideration.

Eligibility

Messrs. Chellman and Hixson explained that Proposal No. 78 would enable each division to prescribe its own limitations on the length of a student-athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics, by deleting the five-calendar-year rule from the constitution and placing it in the bylaws, either as a five-calendar-year rule (Part B) or a five-year residency limitation (Part C). Also, it would offer several possible exceptions to the residency provision and specify, in either event, that a

student-athlete may participate in four seasons of intercollegiate competition in any sport.

Mr. Hixson indicated that, in an effort to avoid any complexity of legislative red tape, he was withdrawing Parts D, E and F from the legislation, leaving the four things he considers to be crucial. Following further discussion, a straw vote was taken; and it appeared that Parts A, C and G would pass and Part B would fail.

Following review of the 1980 Convention Program, Mr. Hixson advised that the group needed to consider five petitions for waivers of the membership criteria for Division II from the following institutions: University of Alaska, Fairbanks; California State University, Dominguez Hills; Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Mercyhurst College, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Northern State College, Aberdeen, South Dakota. Representatives of the institutions made brief presentations relative to their appeals and then were excused from the room while the round table voted on their petitions. The round table approved the petitions for waivers from the five institutions.

Statement of Philosophy

With regard to the proposed statement of philosophy, an amendment was offered to change the order in the statement so that the section regarding financial support would not be the first item listed. The amendment was approved, and the round table approved the statement of philosophy as amended.

DIVISION III ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 7, 1980

The Division III round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8 a.m. in the Explorers Room of the Fairmont Hotel. Edward W. Malan of Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, chairman of the Division III Steering Committee, presided. Panelists included the other members of the Division III Steering Committee: Gordon M. Brewer, Hope College; William A. Marshall, Franklin and Marshall College; Joe W. McDaniel, Marietta College; Robert F. Riedel, State University College, Geneseo; James P. Sullivan, Boston State College; Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa), and J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University, a member of the NCAA Executive Committee. NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank addressed the round table during the session.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round-table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Mr. Malan opened the meeting with several announcements detailing Convention procedures and deadlines. He noted the importance of the announcements because the division round tables preceded the opening session of the Convention and the 1 p.m. deadline for amendments to amendments. Mr. Malan also called attention to Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(5), (6) and (7). He noted that, inasmuch as those items had been passed at the 1979 Convention but amended Bylaw 9, they would become effective in three years or on January 13, 1982. Accordingly, they would be applicable beginning in the fall of 1981 for the 1981-82 academic year. He noted Bylaw 9-3-(b) would become effective with the 1981-82 academic year and 9-3-(c) would become effective in the fall of 1980 for football schedules of the 1980 season.

Division III Criteria—Basketball Scheduling

Led by Mr. Malan, the round table discussed Proposal No. 41, which would establish a Division III criterion in the sport of basketball, requiring that an institution desiring to be a member of the division must play more than 50 percent of its basketball games against members of Division III. The criterion allowed for a waiver for geographical difficulty in scheduling and for the classification of non-NCAA members. Mr. Malan explained that the proposal was to assure that those institutions that sought to compete in Division III championships played generally comparable regular-season schedules with regard to the quality of opponents.

Division III Criteria—Financial Aid

Mr. Brewer led a discussion of Proposal No. 42, which would amend Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(5) to permit an institution to set aside special funds for

the award of financial aid to students based on athletic ability. If the institution awarded talent scholarships in other disciplines, it could do so for student-athletes.

Mr. Ocorr spoke on behalf of the proposal as a representative of one of the sponsoring institutions and emphasized that the proposal did not suggest aid be awarded beyond need. He argued that the absence of talent awards discriminates against student-athletes. He stated Proposal No. 42 was an attempt to amend a basically good piece of legislation passed in 1979. Several speakers supported the current legislation, suggesting that institutions that want to award such scholarships should seek membership in Division II because such awards move away from the Division III philosophy.

Responding to questions from delegates, members of the steering committee indicated that remarks Mr. Weller made in introducing this legislation at the 1979 Convention constitute the legislative history of the adoption of the amendment and, accordingly, would guide the Council in any interpretation of the legislation. A straw vote was taken on the proposal, with 18 in favor and 55 opposed.

Division III Criteria—On-Campus Employment

Mr. Brewer led a discussion of Proposal No. 43, which would permit a student-athlete with no need or one who was receiving maximum financial aid according to his need to be eligible for on-campus employment at regular wages [with the total aid earned or awarded not to exceed the limitations stipulated by Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1)]. A number of speakers cited benefits that would be realized on their campuses from passage of the legislation and, generally, expressed little concern that the opportunity for employment could be abused. A majority of the speakers indicated they wished to avoid forcing the student-athlete to choose between participation in athletics and an opportunity for employment. Also mentioned was Proposal No. 44, which would permit the same types of on-campus employment as No. 43, but would restrict such employment to students who had completed one year of enrollment.

A straw vote was taken on each of the proposals with the following results: No. 43—54 in favor, 25 opposed; No. 44—25 in favor, 56 opposed. A third vote was taken indicating that, if Proposal No. 43 failed, 67 would favor Proposal No. 44 while 16 would be opposed. A final vote indicated that 66 delegates preferred Proposal No. 43, 17 preferred Proposal No. 44 and 17 opposed passage of either proposal.

Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank joined the round table to brief delegates on the recent appointment of a Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services, of which he was named chairman. He cited the history of the NCAA's relationship with respect to women's athletics, noting that, since 1976, when the membership rejected any kind of proposal for the NCAA to offer championships for women, many member institutions have adopted a single administrative structure for the conduct of their varsity athletic programs for men

and women. He noted the recently issued policy interpretation of Title IX by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which had indicated to the Council that the issue of women's governance must be addressed.

Mr. Frank reported the special committee concluded unanimously at its December meeting that women's interests could be accommodated within the NCAA structure if the Association so desired and women could participate fully in the affairs of the Association. He noted the division would be considering the adoption of championships for women, and he stated he believed the work of the committee was relevant to the considerations by the division.

Division III Criteria—Academic Honor Awards

Mr. Riedel led a discussion of Proposal No. 45, which would provide optional means by which a student could qualify for academic honor awards. One portion of the proposal would offer an alternative for the student for whom class rank was not available; the other would set a standard by which a student who was not eligible for such an award upon entrance could earn one with his college work. Mr. Riedel indicated the standards had been developed in consultation with the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee.

A brief discussion was held on Proposal No. 46, which would enable an institution that chose not to participate in postseason play to avoid application of eligibility rules at least as stringent as those covered by NCAA Bylaw 4 to its regular-season competition. A straw vote revealed only four members favored the amendment.

Women's Championships

Representing the sponsors of the legislation, Mr. Marshall led a discussion of Proposal No. 68, which would establish five Division III championships for the women's teams of its member institutions. It was noted the steering committee had not favored or opposed the proposal. It was pointed out an amendment to the amendment had been introduced to make the legislation effective with the 1981-82 academic year. The delay in implementation would provide an opportunity for the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services to report and extra time for the Executive Committee to consider financing of the championships. Mr. Marshall noted also that Proposal No. 69 would require that committees appointed to administer the NCAA championships comprise persons active in the administration or coaching of women's athletic programs.

In response to a question from a delegate, Mr. Malan indicated legal counsel had advised the NCAA that it had an obligation to provide championships for women students of its member institutions. Speakers generally favored the proposal, citing as reasons for their support the fact that 26.6 percent of Division III members did not belong to AIAW, the Association's legal obligation to offer the championships, the attractiveness of additional opportunities for women to participate in NCAA affairs and the demands of Title IX. Also cited was the lack of development by the AIAW of a division in which financial aid is awarded solely on the basis of need, similar to the NCAA Division III.

Concerning financing for the championships, Mr. Grice reported the Executive Committee had recommended to the Council that, in the event such championships were adopted, men's and women's championships in a division should be treated equally. It was not a commitment, he stressed, that any division would receive additional financial support from the Association, but the Executive Committee would address the financing on an annual basis and financial support might be increased during any budget year depending on the total demands upon the Association's resources. He indicated the Executive Committee believed additional income could be realized from the marketing program to help pay the expenses of the additional championships.

One speaker favored a five-year moratorium on initiation of championships, as proposed by the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women; while another noted the absence of women to express themselves on the issue. At that point, two women delegates did speak, both in favor of the championships proposal. One stressed the desirability of additional opportunity for championship play that would be afforded students by NCAA women's championships. She also mentioned the added benefit for women to participate in a national athletic administrative organization.

In response to a question concerning why women's championships would be limited to five sports, it was suggested that any institution wishing additional championships could make such a proposal to the 1981 Convention. A college president noted that, even if the championships required increased NCAA dues, under Title IX the institution would have an obligation to provide the same championship opportunities to its men and women students and it must address the financial problem in the near future. He added that the five-year moratorium suggested by AIAW would be too long for institutions to wait. While women staff members might favor participation in AIAW championships, women students on his campus were not concerned whether separate organizations were maintained and would be served better by the addition of NCAA competition, he said. Another president proposed that the NCAA unilaterally move toward a single national administrative organization, by creating championships for women.

A straw vote showed 81 in favor of Proposal No. 68 and 37 opposed.

Transfer Rules

Representing a sponsor of Proposal No. 92, Deane Deshon of Salisbury State College indicated the intent was to afford immediate eligibility to a junior college transfer who previously attended a four-year institution if he would have been immediately eligible had he transferred after attending only the four-year college or the junior college.

Discussion next was held on Proposal No. 95, which would make a transfer student from a second four-year institution immediately eligible at a Division III institution if he had not competed in his sport for a period of one year immediately prior to the date on which he would begin his participation in that sport at the certifying institution.

Proposal No. 96 also was discussed by Mr. McDaniel. It was intended

to permit a student-athlete to be eligible upon transfer to a Division III institution if he had not competed or practiced in his sport at the previous institution during the academic year in which he transferred.

Criteria for Championship Events

Mr. Grice explained the intent and effect of Proposal No. 65, new legislation to govern the establishment and continuation of NCAA championships. He indicated it had been developed by a Subcommittee on Championship Standards and set forth the procedures and requirements for establishing division championships or for discontinuing a championship, either a division or national, if sponsorship of a sport fell below the required level. Mr. Malan indicated the same standards would apply to the adoption of championships for women.

Five-Year Rule

Proposal No. 78, which would remove the five-year rule from the constitution and place it in the bylaws and would permit each division to adopt its own legislation in this regard, was discussed by Mr. Malan. He indicated the order in which the Convention would proceed to vote on each element of the complex proposal.

Soccer Playing and Practice Seasons

John A. Reeves of Drew University, representing the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America as a member of its executive committee, spoke in opposition to the proposal to restrict the soccer playing and practice seasons. He stated the period allowed for preseason practice was too short and opposed a limitation on the number of games on the basis that other sports did not have similar limitations. It was indicated amendments would be submitted to provide for 15 days of practice before the first game and to limit the restrictions on the season to the fall.

Mr. Malan concluded the meeting by requesting members of the division to communicate concerns and suggestions to the members of the steering committee prior to the June 1980 meeting of that body.

HONORS LUNCHEON

Monday, January 7, 1980

The 15th annual honors luncheon was held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel, NCAA President William J. Flynn, Boston College, presiding.

President Flynn: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the 15th annual honors luncheon of the NCAA. I would like for you to remain standing; and at this time I would like to call to the podium Father Edmund Joyce, vice-president and faculty athletic representative at the University of Notre Dame, to give the invocation.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce: Let us pray. Heavenly Father, we realize that in the life of a nation, as well as that of an individual, comforts and joys are tempered by trials and sadness. As we banquet together today in a positive atmosphere, we are cognizant of the plight of fellow-Americans who are unreasonably held hostage in a distant country. All our hearts and prayers go out to them daily and do so today from this room.

We pray also for all here assembled, first of all for the "Teddy" Award winner and for the Silver Anniversary honorees, who during a lifetime of achievement have given fruitful witness to the benefits of athletic competition. Secondly, our prayers go up for the young men who are being spotlighted today. Make their promises be fulfilled; our hope in them rewarded. Finally, we pray for all the rest gathered here this noon, important personalities in the intercollegiate world. We recognize, oh Lord, what an awesome responsibility is ours in the education of youth. We are well aware of the moral and spiritual values accruing to participants in well-managed sports programs.

Occasionally, the glitter and gloss cause us to overlook our basic responsibilities to these wonderful young people. Strengthen our minds and our wills and our common efforts so that our playing together becomes a type of praying together in the sense that we honor Your divine plan in using our physical and mental skills and activities to engender respect and camaraderie and even love among fellow human beings. This we ask in Your name. Amen.

President Flynn: Father Joyce, Dr. Cooley, honored guests and ladies and gentlemen: I am Bill Flynn from Boston College, president of the NCAA this year. For the past 14 years, it has been my pleasure to enjoy the honors luncheon from your perspective. I always have been impressed by the quality of the individuals the NCAA has honored, but I never appreciated the tremendous competition for these awards until this year.

I have been placed in the enviable but difficult position of screening, evaluating and reviewing the qualifications of those who will be presented to you today. I have had an opportunity to review the

nominations of many of the gentlemen who are sitting before you. Each of the selection committees had a difficult task, and I compliment each for a job well done.

Our guests today represent the very best in intercollegiate athletics. Each of these individuals not only has distinguished himself in his chosen sport or sports, but also has excelled in his academic endeavors and has been a model citizen in the environment he represents.

As you review your program, many of you can remember vividly a specific play, performance or game involving one or more of our honorees, whether it was in a recent bowl or NCAA championship, or in a game or tournament 25 years ago. I am sure it is as gratifying to you as it is to me to learn that these same individuals who have provided athletic thrills for millions of people are, more importantly, accepting the challenges that will permit them to lead a complete life. Each person in the room today should swell with pride that these individuals represent all of our programs across the country.

The men represent the many student-athletes, both current and former, on our campuses who make intercollegiate athletics a worthwhile endeavor for each of us. Gentlemen, we thank you for permitting us to recognize the contributions you have made to intercollegiate athletics and higher education in our society, and for establishing yourselves as model representatives of what we believe student-athletes should strive to be.

Before our honorees are presented to you, I have two special introductions to make at this time. It has been my pleasure the past year to work closely with the secretary-treasurer of the NCAA. Oftentimes we have heard at NCAA conventions about the need for increased presidential involvement in the leadership and committee structure of the Association. Few chief executive officers, however, have taken time from their demanding schedules to shoulder these additional responsibilities.

As our secretary-treasurer, Jim Frank has not left the job for others to do. He personally has accepted the challenge. Jim is a man whom I have grown to respect and admire. A former member of the NCAA Council, Jim has chaired and has been active on many important NCAA committees. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce the president of Lincoln University and our secretary-treasurer, Dr. Jim Frank.

The next man and his super-capable staff are truly why our athletic organization is the finest in the world. In leadership, wisdom and administrative ability in athletics Walter Byers has no peers. He and his staff make our jobs and lives a lot easier and far more productive. I want at this time to thank Walter and the men and women who work with him in behalf of all of you, for all he and they are doing for each one of us and for our Association. It is a pleasure to present the executive director of the NCAA, Walter Byers.

Our master of ceremonies today has been a longtime friend of intercollegiate athletics. Although his involvement in NCAA activities primarily was limited in the past to postseason college football and basketball competition, he always has been highly respected and

well-liked by the college communities. September 14, 1979, however, marked the beginning of a new relationship between Jim Simpson and the NCAA. That was the day he accepted a challenge from the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network to handle its primary play-by-play responsibilities after a most successful career with NBC Sports.

Although NCAA football and basketball are major contributions to ESPN programming, the cable network also airs a myriad of other sports and championships of our Association. President Chet Simmons would have had a difficult time selecting a play-by-play announcer with a more varied background in sports coverage than Mr. Simpson with his 30 years of broadcast journalism experience.

It is with a great deal of pleasure I present to you one of the nation's most outstanding broadcast journalists, Mr. Jim Simpson.

Jim Simpson: Thank you. I have a statement that fits; Mark Twain said it—"I was born humble but somehow over the years it just wore off." (Laughter)

It is very easy to be humble with the 10 gentlemen that we are going to meet. Whoever planned this luncheon and selected the distinguished guests must have had the ghost of Adolph Rupp looking over his shoulder.

I feel fortunate, but also a little old, because I have had the opportunity to describe some big moments in the lives of these 25-year veterans, the Silver Anniversary honorees who are here. They have been hits in everything they have ever done in their lives. Before I get to them, I would like to thank you on behalf of our chairman of the board, Bill Rasmussen, our president, Chet Simmons, our executive vice-president, and all the other people with the ESPN. We enjoy covering the collegiate sports. It is a pleasure for me to go back to Ohio State, Michigan, Southern California and LSU, for example. Wherever I have gone I have found many of the same friends. We are glad to be with you and we look forward to a future with you.

Before I do introduce the individuals on the dais, I do request that each of you open your program to review an impressive list of 80 student-athletes who have combined academic and athletic excellence to earn \$2,000 postgraduate scholarships to continue their education. The NCAA began this program in 1964, and the Association has invested over \$1 million to assist 1,137 student-athletes on the graduate level.

The chairman of the Postgraduate Scholarship Committee is seated to my left. He is the director of athletics at the University of California, Davis, Mr. Joe Singleton.

The College Athletics Top Ten provides the Association the opportunity to salute the five outstanding student-athletes for the preceding calendar year and five former lettermen who have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions on their Silver Anniversary as college graduates.

The responsibility of choosing these honorees rests with the members of the Top Ten Selection Committee, who are listed in your program. It

is a tough assignment, for as outstanding as our honorees are, they are not unique student-athletes. The criteria for each of these categories also are listed on the centerfold of your program.

I will begin by introducing Today's Top Five to you. We will show you a film clip of each honoree as we present him to you.

Gentlemen, I am going to ask you to please rise as I call your name and remain standing at your place. Following a brief resume of your collegiate career, please accept your award from Secretary-Treasurer Frank at the dais on the lower tier.

Gregory Kelser, Michigan State University, basketball. His institutional representative is Joseph L. Kearney, director of athletics.

Observers of Big Ten basketball the past four years were not surprised to learn Greg Kelser was a dominant force in Michigan State's drive for the national collegiate basketball championship last year.

He had provided the team maturity and consistency during those pressure-filled weeks climaxing a highly competitive conference championship race; and he had earned all-Big Ten honors three consecutive years with 2,014 points and 1,092 rebounds. Once he had helped assure the Spartans a berth in the championship, he demonstrated for basketball fans everywhere what those Midwesterners had learned to expect by averaging 25.4 points in Michigan State's five tournament victories.

Not only was he the third most prolific scorer and second leading rebounder in the championship, but he also was selected the most outstanding player in the Mideast regional and tied teammate Earvin Johnson with the most votes for the all-tournament team selected by the media at Salt Lake City.

He led Michigan State in scoring three seasons and was the team's top rebounder each of his four seasons of competition. In addition to establishing Michigan State records for career scoring and rebounding, he also set a record for field goal accuracy and was the No. 1 draft choice of the National Basketball Association's Detroit Pistons. To no one's surprise, he currently is a starter for the Pistons and is a leading candidate for rookie-of-the-year honors.

Greg compiled a 3.20 grade-point average with a major in criminal justice, and the Spartan cocaptain was presented the Big Ten Medal of Honor as Michigan State's top scholar-athlete. He has participated in numerous benefit basketball games, including a Jenison Fieldhouse sellout that benefited multiple sclerosis, was selected to the academic honor roll and was an active member of the Lettermen's Club.

Ladies and gentlemen, Greg Kelser, Michigan State University.

Paul Brian McDonald, University of Southern California, football. His institutional representative is Director of Athletics Richard H. Perry. If you would review the undergraduate career of Paul McDonald, you will discover no voids. His four-year football experience at the University of Southern California truly has been complemented by excellence in the classroom and participation in extracurricular activities.

He is the most prolific passer in Trojan football history. He ranked

third nationally in passing as a senior with 153 completions in 240 attempts for 1,989 yards and 17 touchdowns, and he only had five interceptions. He also led the Pacific-10 Conference as a junior and would have been the nation's leader under the current statistical ranking system with 115 of 203 attempts for 1,690 yards and 19 scores.

He completed 25 of 35 passes for 380 yards and three touchdowns with no interceptions against Arizona in his best senior performance, and he threw a school record of four touchdowns against California and completed nine of 16 passes for two scores against national co-champion Alabama his junior season. He also has led the Trojans to consecutive Rose Bowl victories.

This success, however, did not overshadow Paul's attention to his academic, campus and community responsibilities. He is a member of Beta Gamma Sigma and a USC campus-wide honorary society, treasurer of Blue Key and a member of the Blackstonians, a prelaw student organization.

The Trojan cocaptain also is involved in many community charitable programs including the City of Hope, American Heart Association, Shrine Hospital and Special Olympics. He also has served as a tutor for a local kindergarten class as a participant in USC's Joint Educational Project. A National Football Foundation Scholar Athlete and NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Honoree, Paul established a 3.69 grade-point average in business administration. His name also is included on the Dean's List and the Pac-10 Honor Roll.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I present Paul McDonald, the University of Southern California.

Robert Scott Neilson, University of Washington, track and field. His institutional representative is Milo R. Lude, director of athletics.

This interruption of Scott Neilson's studies at the University of British Columbia's Faculty of Medicine is not the first created by athletics, nor will it be the last. The 1980 Olympic Games are just a few months away, and Scott will be representing Canada when the participants are called to the hammer throw in Moscow.

His accomplishments in this event have not been surpassed on the collegiate level. No other collegian ever has won four consecutive national collegiate titles in the hammer throw. He also claimed three 35-pound titles in the NCAA Indoor Track and Field Championships and completed his career with seven individual NCAA championships.

Only five student-athletes ever have won four consecutive championships in any event and only nine have won at least seven NCAA individual titles. Only one other athlete, the late Steve Prefontaine, equaled Scott's consecutive championships in outdoor track and field; and there have been only seven others who have won three indoor titles in a single event.

The Canadian record holder won the 1979 Pan-American games with a 228-6 throw and established the NCAA standard with 238-8. He placed third in the 1975 Pan-American games and second in the 1979 Commonwealth Games and won four Pac-10 championships.

Scott also established championship caliber measurements in the

academic ring, earning a 3.69 grade-point average at Washington with majors in premedicine and chemistry. An NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Honoree, he also is a Pac-10 medal winner, received the Certificate of High Scholarship and was an active member of the Lettermen's Club.

Ladies and gentlemen, from the University of Washington, Scott Neilson.

Steadman Stapleton Shealy, University of Alabama, football. Scheduled to be with Steadman was his head football coach and director of athletics, Paul "Bear" Bryant. His lovely wife has been very ill and Coach Bryant has taken today off to be with her as he should. The institutional representative is Jeff Coleman of Alabama University.

Alabama's reputation for winning Southeastern Conference championships with quality quarterbacks is almost as legendary as the houndstooth hat worn by its head football coach. But in reviewing the list of all-Americans who have had the honor of leading the Crimson Tide, none has left the Tuscaloosa campus with athletic, academic and citizenship merits equal to those of Steadman Shealy.

Others have led the Crimson Tide to national championships, but Alabama has participated in two under Steadman. Some have earned all-America honors, while he only earned all-Southeastern Conference recognition. He overcame a serious knee injury sustained in 1978 to lead Alabama in rushing with a 5.5-yard average and to a perfect 12-0 record. He also completed 53.3 percent of his passes, and he gained 190 yards rushing in his best afternoon against Mississippi State.

The Tide captain earned a 3.57 grade-point average, majoring in physical education, and ranks in the upper one percent of the College of Education. Steadman's list of extracurricular activities also is impressive. He holds membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, Mortar Board, Kappa Delta Phi and Theta Chi. Additionally, he was selected to the Alpha Lambda Delta and Phi Eta Sigma freshman honoraries.

He also is program director and a big brother for the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and a book is being published on his life. Steadman is a recipient of an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship and an undergraduate representative to the NCAA's Long Range Planning Committee.

But perhaps the nomination form recommending this National Football Foundation Scholar Athlete best describes the impact he has had on the university. It stated, "There has been no one on the campus of the University of Alabama in recent times who has exhibited more leadership and more potential as a person."

Ladies and gentlemen, the quarterback of the No. 1 team in the country, the University of Alabama's Steadman Shealy.

Marc Douglas Wilson, Brigham Young University, football. His institutional representative is Glen Tuckett, director of athletics at Brigham Young.

As evidenced by two of the honorees you previously met today, 1979 was an unusually good year for quarterbacks. Either of those gentle-

men easily could have been selected the consensus all-America at the position had it not been for the spectacular passing of Marc Wilson.

One of the most prolific passers in NCAA history, Marc established seven national collegiate records during his career. And, ironically, several of the standards he surpassed were set by his predecessor, BYU all-America Gifford Nielsen, who received this recognition at the honors luncheon two years ago.

Marc, who led the nation in total offense with 325.5 yards per game, has guided the Cougars to consecutive Western Athletic Conference championships and appearances in the Holiday Bowl. He established NCAA season records for total offense with 3,580 yards and passing with 3,720 yards as a senior and completed his career with 7,637 passing yards, 61 touchdowns, and 7,602 total offense yards.

He also set national standards with five consecutive 300-yard-plus total offense games and an incredible nine consecutive games with more than 300 yards passing as a senior. He had 12 career 300-yard-plus total offense games. Other record highs included 571 yards passing, 339 total offense yards in one half and 27 pass completions in one half.

The Cougar cocaptain established a 3.55 grade-point average, with majors in economics and prelaw, and is an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Honoree. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Marc is a Sunday school teacher and in demand as a speaker for church and school youth groups.

Ladies and gentlemen, the all-America from Brigham Young, Marc Wilson.

You have now met our Top Five honorees, all college seniors. I would like to call back Greg Kelser, who is going to respond for the five.

Greg Kelser (Michigan State University): Ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I would like to thank everyone who came out to join us in this momentous occasion. Also, on behalf of my fellow honorees, I would like to express our deep gratitude for being nominated and eventually being selected to receive this prestigious award. I am sure they would probably echo my sentiments when I say that this award has very special meaning to us, because I think it shows that the dedication and discipline required to achieve success in our athletics paid off. But I think that we can get a deeper gratification because we were also cited for the dedication and discipline that was necessary for us to attain the success we did in the classroom.

I would hope that the NCAA's recognizing us for these achievements will serve not only as an example but also as a motivating factor for student-athletes of the future. Thank you very much.

Mr. Simpson: In talking to Dave Cawood after I read the script he sent me, I said, "Isn't it a shame that this kind of accomplishment is not publicized more than it is?" I was absolutely astounded at the accomplishments of those who have been honored and those who are about to be honored. It is something that should get outside of this room and outside of the NCAA.

I hope that I can be one of those that take that message. There is the old saying, "You ain't heard nothing yet."

Ladies and gentlemen, we are now going to salute the Silver Anniversary honorees. Again I ask you to please rise and remain standing in your place when I call your name. Following a brief resume of your collegiate and postcollege careers, Dr. Frank will hand you your plaque.

Alan D. Ameche, secretary of Gino's Incorporated, University of Wisconsin, football. His institutional representative is Otto Breitenbach, associate director of athletics.

Alan Ameche's style of football earned him a nationally known reputation as "The Horse." After all, he set NCAA rushing records with 3,212 yards and 25 touchdowns, earning all-Big Ten Conference selection three consecutive years, before being selected to receive the coveted Heisman Trophy.

And during those days of one-platoon football, it was not unusual for him to gain over 100 yards rushing—his personal best was 133 in the 1953 Rose Bowl—and then move to linebacker and lead the team in defensive statistics. He earned academic all-America honors while he was establishing game, season and career records at Wisconsin.

But in the Philadelphia area, Alan Ameche's football reputation is secondary to his philanthropic activities. His efforts, for example, to refurbish day care and community centers, establish mini-playground areas in the inner city and administer and support tuition-need scholarship programs for underprivileged and disadvantaged young men helped earn him an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from St. Joseph's University.

He also has received the Philadelphia Jaycees Community Relations Award, is past chairman of the Southeast Pennsylvania United Negro College Fund for Corporations and is a member of the Villanova University Development Committee. He is a member of the Board of Directors for the Philadelphia Orchestra, area chairman of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and a member of the National Football Foundation's College Hall of Fame.

In his spare time, Mr. Ameche is the secretary of Gino's, Incorporated, a fast-food restaurant chain that began in 1959 and now includes over 360 restaurants on the East Coast. The company also operates over 150 Rustler Steak Houses in major metropolitan areas nationally.

He joined the organization as vice-president for community relations following a successful professional football career in Baltimore, where he became the answer to the trivia question asking the identity of the player who scored the winning touchdown in the 1958 sudden-death National Football League championship game. He also served the New York Stock Exchange company as vice-president for purchasing before assuming his current assignment.

Ladies and gentlemen, with pride I introduce an old friend, Alan "The Horse" Ameche, the University of Wisconsin.

Richard J. Boushka, president of Vickers Energy Corporation, St. Louis University, basketball and baseball. His institutional representative is the assistant director of athletics, David Axelson.

Before Dick Boushka had celebrated his 30th birthday, he had

reached two milestones that most people do not obtain in a lifetime. He had won a gold medal as a member of the 1956 Olympic basketball team, and he had been elected president of a nationally known company.

An all-America and three-time Missouri Valley Conference honoree at St. Louis University, he averaged 18.3, 21.4 and 19.6 points as a sophomore, junior and senior, respectively. He still ranks second in career scoring with 1,417 points and a 19.0 average and established the college's single-game scoring record, which still stands with 38 points against Alabama.

A member of Alpha Sigma Nu and Pi Mu Epsilon honoraries, the team captain earned his B.S. degree in a five-year engineering geophysical program in only four years. Basketball initially led him to Vickers Refining Company. He joined the company's Wichita-based team in 1955 and competed in the National Industrial Basketball League, from which he was selected to the Olympic team.

But Vickers had long-range plans for him. He began his career in the production department, rapidly moved to petrochemicals and then transferred to the sales department. He became sales manager in 1960, served as vice-president of the company two years and then was named president of Vickers Refining in 1963. He was named president of Vickers Energy Corporation in 1973.

Active in numerous professional and civic activities, he is a member and past president of the Wichita State University Endowment Association and the University of Kansas School of Business Board of Advisors. He also serves on the boards of directors of the St. Francis Hospital, Perini Corporation, the Fourth National Bank of Wichita and the National Petroleum Refiners Association.

He is a member of the Metropolitan Wichita Council and has been inducted into the Helms Athletics Foundation and the Naismith Memorial Basketball Halls of Fame.

Ladies and gentlemen, from St. Louis University, Richard J. Boushka.

Thomas J. Gola, president of Tom Gola Insurance Agency, LaSalle College, basketball and track. Tom's institutional representative is William D. Bradshaw, director of athletics.

Tom Gola was the first student-athlete to earn consensus all-America recognition three consecutive years. There have been six others who have reached this plateau since 1955; but it is doubtful many, if any, of them will equal the impact he has made on intercollegiate and professional sports and in his community, on their silver anniversary away from the campus.

A member of the accounting club who received the President's Cup three times, he averaged 20.8 points and 18.7 rebounds during his career. He led his team to the National Collegiate Championship as a junior, earning Most Outstanding Player honors with 23.0 points and 21.7 rebounds per game, and to the finals his senior season with a 24.1 scoring average and 19.9 rebounds per game.

LaSalle won the National Invitation Tournament his freshman season, with the co-MVP averaging 17.4 points and 17.1 rebounds, and

advanced to the NIT quarterfinals the following season, with the big center averaging 18.5 points and 15.5 rebounds per game. He was college basketball's Player of the Year; and he continues to hold two single-game and six career records, including most points and rebounds, at LaSalle.

The two-time team captain also placed third in the Middle Atlantic Conference 440-yard dash and ran an impressive 49.6 split on the NCAA championship one-mile relay team.

Mr. Gola continued his basketball career with professional teams in Philadelphia, San Francisco and New York and was a five-time all-star selection.

He founded the Tom Gola Insurance Agency and has been active in politics. He served two terms in the state legislature, and then was elected city controller of Philadelphia. A former Northeast Philadelphia Man of the Year, Mr. Gola helps the Lions Club raise money for the blind, is past chairman of the Delaware Valley National Hemophilia Foundation and is past chairman of the LaSalle College Annual Fund Raising Drive.

He also served on the Mayor's Committee for Youth and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and devotes much of his time to the Philadelphia Boys' Clubs. He was honored by the Philadelphia Realty Boards for outstanding service to the city, state and country; and he received the fourth Multiple Sclerosis Dinner of Champions Award for service to his fellow man. He has been elected to six Halls of Fame, including the LaSalle, Pennsylvania and National Basketball.

Ladies and gentlemen, Thomas J. Gola, LaSalle College.

Larry C. Morris, land developer, realtor and insurer, Georgia Institute of Technology, football and baseball. The institutional representative is Director of Athletics Douglas W. Weaver.

Larry Morris is a self-starter. He strives for excellence in every endeavor. And he always becomes totally involved in the environment in which he lives and works. But don't accept my word for it, just listen to these facts. I'm sure you will agree.

As an undergraduate at Georgia Tech, he earned all-Southeastern Conference honors three times—and subsequently was named to the all-time SEC team—and was named the consensus all-America center and linebacker. He earned four letters in football and three in baseball and was captain of each sport.

An academic all-America, he was selected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, elected to Omicron Delta Kappa and Kappa Alpha and was a major in the ROTC program. He also was presented a Rhodes Scholarship for scholastic and leadership achievement.

He was selected No. 1 in the professional football draft and played 12 years with Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta. He was selected the most outstanding player in the 1963 NFL championship game and was elected the all-time NFL linebacker of the '60s.

Mr. Morris established an insurance agency in 1958; and from that beginning, he has escalated his business holdings at a rapid pace. He is president of Larry Morris and Associates, Hoover-Morris Enterprises

and Development Corporation, Morris Land Company and Corporate Finance of Atlanta, Inc. He also is chairman of the board of Morris-Morrison Company and Southern Syndicate, Inc.; and he was the original developer and organizer of Kiawah Island, South Carolina.

The first independent ever elected to the Georgia state legislature, he served on the highway, education and banking committees. A member of the DeKalb Chamber of Commerce and past president of the Developers Association, he serves on the board of directors of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Youth for Christ International. He recently completed his fifth season of coaching in a youth football league.

Mr. Morris is past chairman of the DeKalb County YMCA Building Fund and the DeKalb Cancer Society and currently serves on the board of directors of the Sports Medicine Clinic. He also has donated his time to the Atlanta Union Mission, the Stewart Paillo Memorial Hospital and the Youth Football League and Georgia Tech Athletic boards of directors. He has been inducted into the Georgia Tech and State of Georgia Halls of Fame.

Ladies and gentlemen, Larry C. Morris, Georgia Tech.

John K. Twyman, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Super Food Services, Incorporated, University of Cincinnati, basketball. His institutional representative is William F. Jenike, director of athletics.

Few individuals, if any, have given more of themselves to their fellow man than Jack Twyman. The story probably is familiar to most of you, but it deserves repeating.

While playing professional basketball for Cincinnati, his teammate Maurice Stokes contracted an illness that created a paralysis, which subsequently restricted him to a wheelchair. But for the first 12 years of Mr. Stokes' illness, Jack Twyman served as his legal guardian, almost daily giving him love, friendship and encouragement to fight the disease that could have left him totally inactive.

Their relationship set the foundation for the motion picture "Maury." And his humanitarian acts also have been recognized in numerous other ways, including an honorary doctorate of laws from St. Peter's College and an honorary doctor of humanities from St. Francis College. He also received the National Sportsmanship Brotherhood Award and the National Urban League Two Friends and National Interfaith Awards and has been selected Man of the Year by the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild.

A four-year starter who led his team in scoring three consecutive years while gaining all-America recognition at Cincinnati, he still ranks second best in single-season scoring and rebounding and fourth in career scoring. The team's cocaptain, who also held membership in Sigma Sigma and Ulex honoraries, scored 49 points in his best output, against Western Kentucky.

Mr. Twyman played professional basketball in Rochester and Cincinnati from 1955 through 1966 and participated in six all-star games. He had begun a successful insurance business before he joined Super

Food Services, Incorporated, one of the largest food wholesalers in the United States, in 1970. He was elected vice-chairman of the board of directors in August 1972 and three months later was named president and chief executive officer.

He remains active in civic and charitable organizations. He has been captain of the United Appeal, chairman of the Cincinnati Knothole Baseball Commission and past chairman of the Cincinnati Multiple Sclerosis and Cancer Society and serves on the executive boards of the Cincinnati Boy Scouts and Newman Club. He also is a trustee of the National Basketball Hall of Fame, has been elected to the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame and has done television color commentary for ABC Sports.

Ladies and gentlemen, from the University of Cincinnati, John K. Twyman.

Now, to speak a few moments on behalf of the Silver Anniversary honorees is Tom Gola from LaSalle College.

Tom Gola (LaSalle College): Thank you very much, Jim. Reverend Father, President Flynn, my fellow honorees and distinguished ladies and gentlemen: As Jim says, I didn't realize how old I was until I introduced my athletic director; and if you see how young he is, you probably realize he just started shaving about two weeks ago.

On behalf of Al Ameche and the University of Wisconsin, Dick Boushka and the University of St. Louis, Larry Morris and Georgia Tech and Jack Twyman and the University of Cincinnati, I would like to express appreciation and thanks to our individual universities, and in my case to Dr. McCarthy and Bill Bradshaw and Larry, for doing all the work that was necessary to nominate us for the Silver Anniversary award.

On behalf of the five old-timers over here, we would like to congratulate the five young student-athletes who are receiving their awards today. We have been away from the NCAA competition for over 25 years, and I don't believe that any one of these recipients on my right has reached his 25th birthday.

In the 25 years that have passed since 1955, when I played my last game for LaSalle College in the NCAA finals, I personally have witnessed the deaths of the Catholic priest who put the first basketball in my hand, my grammar school coach, my high school coach, my college coach and the man who signed me to my first professional basketball contract. When you think of that grim fact, you realize that the greatest thing we have is this life that the good Lord has bestowed upon us and one day can take from us.

The Silver Anniversary winners, in the eyes of the NCAA, have used the past 25 years of their lives to make a contribution to their fellow man and also to individual successes in their various fields. When we competed in the NCAA, little did we realize that we would reach this day and be the recipients of these awards.

But the NCAA molded us long ago for this day. We learned from competing the sweet smell of success and victory. We learned the meaning of brotherhood. Most importantly, we learned the most from

our defeats. We always strive in this world, but when you suffer defeat you work a little bit harder to overcome your weaknesses so that you can grab the gold ring the next time around.

We thank the NCAA for forcing us to be students first and athletes second. We thank the NCAA for being what it is and allowing us the opportunity to compete in our collegiate days. Most importantly, we thank the NCAA for remembering us and presenting us with its Silver Anniversary award. This is indeed a very memorable day for each of us and one that we will cherish for a long, long time.

Mr. Simpson: I congratulate each and every one of you men. No one in the audience today questions the value of intercollegiate athletics in higher education. Everyone will agree these activities provide many educational and recreational services for the university and the public attracted to it. And just as importantly, each of you probably will agree the biggest benefactors of these competitive experiences are the student-athletes who represent our centers of higher learning. These conclusions, of course, have been amplified by Mr. Kelser and Mr. Gola.

But each year, as we gather to recognize the recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award, any doubts we may have developed concerning the true value of intercollegiate athletics have been erased by the tributes paid toward our sports programs by an individual who has attained a distinguished career of national significance and achievement. Previous "Teddy" winners are listed in your program. It's an impressive group of Americans, leaders in government at the world, national and city levels; academics; space administration; human relations; the military; business and the media.

Today's honoree, who has received worldwide acclaim for his unique contributions to medical science and cardiovascular surgery, certainly adds luster to this distinguished list of former student-athletes who have received this Association's highest honor.

Dr. Denton Cooley is surgeon-in-chief of the Texas Heart Institute in Houston, Texas. A graduate of the University of Texas in Austin, he did not earn a basketball scholarship until his sophomore season. The three-year letterman helped lead the Longhorns to the 1939 Southwest Conference championship that year, scoring nine points in the fourth quarter of the title game against SMU. The Longhorns subsequently lost to Oregon, the eventual National Collegiate Basketball Champion, in the western playoffs at San Francisco.

He graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1941, earning A grades in all courses except for two, in which he earned B's; and he was active in campus activities, holding membership in the student assembly, the Cowboys' Service Organization and Kappa Sigma social fraternity.

Dr. Cooley entered the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and graduated with honors and membership in Alpha Omega Alpha scholastic fraternity in 1944. He remained at the Baltimore Medical School for an internship and residency in surgery and participated in the early development of the famous Blalock operation for correction of tetralogy of fallot. He then spent one year as the senior surgical registrar in thoracic surgery at therompton Hospital for Chest Diseases in London, where he participated in the first intracardiac operations in

England in 1950.

He joined the Baylor University College of Medicine in 1951 and was professor of surgery from 1962 until 1969. He specialized in open heart surgery, primarily on infants with congenital heart defects. In 1969 he became the first surgeon to implant an artificial heart in man.

Dr. Cooley has performed more open heart operations than any other surgeon in the world, with over 30,000 in the past 25 years; and he and his staff continue to perform 25 to 30 such operations each day. The operations include closing partitions between heart chambers, replacing damaged valves with artificial ones, removing tumors from heart chambers and bypassing obstructions in the coronary arteries.

He founded the Texas Heart Institute in 1962 as a part of the Texas Medical Center; and it has become a world-renowned leader in research, education and patient care in the field of cardiovascular diseases. Dr. Cooley has been its surgeon-in-chief the past 10 years. This skilled technician also has earned a personal reputation as an innovator in cardiovascular surgery who constantly is revising and improving existing procedures and developing new techniques to surgically correct previously inoperative conditions. He is the world's most productive cardiac surgeon and is a leading practitioner of the coronary bypass operation.

In addition to his duties with the Texas Heart Institute, where he supervises a staff of four surgeons, 15 fellows, three residents and two nurses and often works 14-hour days, Dr. Cooley is a consultant in cardiovascular surgery at St. Luke's Episcopal and Texas Children's Hospitals and clinical professor of surgery at the University of Texas Medical School.

He is an active or honorary member of over 50 worldwide professional societies and a dozen fraternities and clubs and has authored or coauthored more than 700 articles and texts.

Dr. Cooley also has received numerous awards, highlighted by the Rene Leriche Prize, the highest honor bestowed by the International Surgical Society; the Vishnevsky Medal from the Vishnevsky Institute in Russia; the "Grand Medaille" from the University of Ghent, Belgium; Distinguished Citizen of the Year by the Houston Rotary Club and Texas Man of the Year by United Press International; Distinguished Alumni Awards from the University of Texas, Austin, and Johns Hopkins University; Service of Mankind by the Sertoma Clubs of Houston; and he is a member of the Longhorn Athletics Hall of Honor.

Athletic pursuits continue to maintain an active role in Dr. Cooley's life; and he has maintained his playing weight—185 pounds—pursuing golf, tennis and water-skiing. He and his wife, Louise, have five daughters and two granddaughters.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my distinct pleasure to present to you Dr. Denton Arthur Cooley, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Dr. Cooley, in recognizing your superb career as a student and an athlete and your continuing dedication to the highest personal standards, I am pleased to present you the 1980 Theodore Roosevelt Award

for your unique contributions to medical science, cardiovascular surgery and the health and well-being of your fellow man.

Dr. Denton Arthur Cooley: President Flynn, Mr. Simpson, fellow honorees and distinguished ladies and gentlemen: In my rather long career, first as a jock and now as a doc, I can't recall a more stressful situation at any time. I have sat here with palms and armpits perspiring, changing what few notes I have, watching and listening to Tom Gola stealing most of the things I wanted to say and feeling sort of a sense of desperation.

But it is a cherished moment in my life; and I am so pleased to be able to share it with the group here today, particularly with my family and my relatives from this area. I have a tableful of my doctors who are part of the "Cooley Surgical Society." I am grateful to them for coming. There are so many people to whom I have been grateful.

But if you will permit me and indulge me one favor, I would like to recognize a man who has meant so much to my life and was an inspiring force when I was a young man; and that inspiration has continued. If we could get the spotlight on Jack Gray down here, will you stand up, Jack. Jack was an all-America basketball player. He lettered in football and was outstanding in everything he did. As a varsity coach he wasn't much older than these young honorees we see before us today.

It has been said those awards that are most appreciated are those that are least expected and those that are least desired. I believe that I am the most appreciative recipient of this award that the NCAA will ever have. The award I am receiving bears the name of Theodore Roosevelt, a man idolized because of his belief in athletics, body building and masculine qualities. Recently, one of my associates, Dr. Frazer, found in a rare bookstore a little book entitled "Value of Athletic Training" by Theodore Roosevelt. This was taken from an article that he wrote for a magazine in the 1890s.

Theodore Roosevelt was on the boxing team at Harvard. Some of the things he said then, and I know most of you appreciate that President Roosevelt was most instrumental in the organization of the NCAA, but some of the words he said then I think are very appropriate today. I might quote from this little book: "It is perfectly true that our young men should not go to college merely to get their bodies trained, but it is also true that they should not go there merely to get their intellects trained. We should try to develop the boy's body and, above all, should try to develop the simple but all-essential traits which go to make up manliness."

The "Teddy" Award has in the past been awarded to a most illustrious group indeed. I am deeply honored to be included in that company. At this time, I express my gratitude to my alma mater, the University of Texas, which provided me with such glorious opportunities. People on this dais and those out in the audience know the thrill and the privilege of wearing their school colors onto the playing field or the basketball court or wherever. It is a privilege we will cherish forever. It was a high point in most of our careers, and I will always be indebted to my university for providing me with the opportunity to learn lessons that will last us throughout our lives.

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Some of these were the spirit of high competition, the difference between victory and defeat and how to accept them with dignity, the concept of honor and fair play, teamwork, fellowship and personal pride.

My closing remark will be directed toward my host, the NCAA. Today, more than ever, an emphasis is being placed increasingly upon good health and physical fitness; and the principles upon which the NCAA is based have an even greater importance for the future of this nation. I hope I speak for the other privileged honorees in expressing our deep gratitude to the NCAA and to everyone in this audience and around the country who participated in our selection. Thank you very much.

Mr. Simpson: Dr. Cooley, thank you very much. The gentlemen on the dais in front of me have demonstrated great motivation and probably have proven to you educators and administrators, as well as the administrators of the NCAA, what a good job you have done. Today is a great day for me; and I have learned something about student-athletes that after more than 30 years in the broadcast journalism field, I need to be reminded of. I thank you very much for having me as your master of ceremonies.

President Flynn: Thank you, Jim, and congratulations again, Doctor. I would like to call to the podium at this time Dr. Ronald Brown, the vice-president of student affairs at the University of Texas, to present him this institutional plaque commemorating the selection of one of its most distinguished alumni, Dr. Cooley, as the recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award for 1980.

Also at this time, I want to thank Jim Simpson expressly for you people in the audience. We are pleased he has returned home to the intercollegiate family. We don't have to remind you, Jim, that we have a great deal of admiration for you personally and professionally; and I am happy to present to you at this time the official NCAA watch.

Mr. Simpson: Thank you. At the beginning I made a remark about being humble, and in the presence of these award winners I have my humility back. Thank you very much.

President Flynn: Every year I think we say that we have had the finest awards luncheon and we cannot have one to equal it, yet today I think we have had one that has been greater than any of the 14 that have ever come before the NCAA. At this time I want to call Father Joyce to come back to the podium and give the benediction.

Father Joyce: Almighty God, we close these few inspirational hours as we begin now by asking you to provide us with the ability to love, to laugh, to work and to play frequently in a competitive atmosphere, which brings us closer together in respect, in friendship and in our common humanity. Our closing prayer today is that you afford us steady grace to make full use of our God-given talents so what we do will be for the benefit of our families, our associates, our universities and our nation, and all mankind. This we ask in Your divine name. Amen.

74th ANNUAL CONVENTION OPENING SESSION

Monday afternoon, January 7, 1980

The 74th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was called to order at 3 p.m. by NCAA President William J. Flynn, Boston College, in the International Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1. OPENING REMARKS

President Flynn: Ladies and gentlemen, I want to welcome you to the 74th annual Convention and officially begin our opening session.

Our meetings are conducted under the procedures prescribed by Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised. One such procedure is the need to adopt the Convention Program prior to the beginning of our business. I will now ask for a motion to adopt the printed program of this Convention so we may proceed with the work of the Convention.

[The motion was made, seconded and approved.]

Robert's Rules of Order provides that procedures therein may be superseded or replaced by an organization's own traditional and customary procedures. This Association has a number of such procedures and several of them are reviewed in the introductory section of your program.

In addition, you will find in Appendix C of your program a reference listing of all the Association's legislation dealing with our Convention. All of the Convention's procedures are designed to assure fairness and equitable treatment for all members, as well as to eliminate any questions of propriety, and to expedite your work as delegates.

I will not take the time today to explain all of the parliamentary procedures used to assure fairness. I will remind the delegates, however, that Robert's Rules state that any motion to table, which is designed to prevent debate or to kill a motion, is dilatory and thus will be ruled out of order. Only a two-thirds majority of this body can suppress debate on a circularized proposal.

For the second year, the Council and Executive Committee have scheduled the adjournment of this Convention for noon Wednesday rather than the traditional 5 p.m. This schedule is designed to eliminate the quorum problem that confronted some of the Convention's work two years ago. We trust that the early adjournment and the several advance notices of that adjournment will enable all delegates to remain in attendance throughout the business session.

There are other procedures we employ in attempting to use our time efficiently. The chair will attempt to eyeball as many votes as possible, calling for a count by the Voting Committee only when there is doubt

as to the majority. I would like all delegates to refrain from calling for a vote count unless one seems necessary to determine the disposition of the issue.

If the delegates intend to debate an issue, we ask they be at one of the microphones and prepared to speak when a motion has been made and seconded.

If the chair sees no one at a microphone, the vote will be called for as quickly as possible. On bylaws issues, the chair will call for the vote in the same division sequence each time, namely, Division I first, then Division II and then Division III. However, the results of the divisions' votes will not be announced until all have voted.

Each active member institution may have three accredited delegates—one voting and two alternates. They may exchange the voting privilege among themselves because all have been approved as voters by their institutions. Active members also may have visiting delegates if they desire, but those visitors may not participate in the Convention proceedings in terms of speaking or voting.

Allied conferences, which have voting privileges in accordance with Constitution 4-3-(b)-(2), have the same voting and speaking rights as active members. An allied conference that does not have a vote and any affiliated organization each may have one official delegate who is permitted to speak but not to vote.

All who approach the microphone should identify themselves and their affiliations clearly. Any delegate wishing to withdraw a proposal should notify the staff in advance of the business session, if possible.

Please be reminded the business session will begin promptly at 8 a.m. tomorrow. We will begin with consideration of two consent packages, which are designed to include only noncontroversial or housekeeping proposals. They will be voted upon as a package unless a delegate requests a proposal be removed for a separate vote.

I should like now to identify the several Convention committees and to introduce the chairmen. The Nominating Committee is chaired by Fred Picard of Ohio University. The Committee on Committees is chaired by George King from Purdue University. The chairman of the Committee on Voting is C. D. Henry of the Big Ten Conference.

The Committee on Memorial Resolutions is chaired by Jack Patterson of Baylor University. The Committee on Credentials' chairman is Paul Amodio of Youngstown State University. These committees are appointed by the Council and the Executive Committee and are listed in your program.

According to our procedure, the reports of the sports committees and the general committees are not presented orally but are included in the printed Annual Reports, a copy of which you received when you registered. The report of the secretary-treasurer also is presented in the Annual Reports, as is the report of the Executive Committee.

At the beginning of the final business session tomorrow morning, we will entertain a motion to receive all of these reports. This will give you time to review those items in the Annual Reports before you are asked to approve them tomorrow morning.

At this point in the agenda, I would like to move to the report of the NCAA Council. To present this report is Jack Davis, faculty athletic representative at Oregon State University, and vice-president of District 8.

2. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): President Flynn and members of the Association, it is my privilege to appear before you this afternoon to present the annual report of the NCAA Council. The NCAA Constitution provides that the establishment and direction of the Association's general policies between Conventions are the responsibilities of the Council, which is composed of 18 persons. This report is to inform you of the Council's work during the past year.

You will find the abridged minutes of the 1979 Council meetings in your copy of the 1978-79 Annual Reports. If you will read those abridged minutes, you will have a relatively complete summary of the Council's deliberations during the past 12 months.

While this report is not intended to reflect all of those deliberations, there have been certain topics in the past year that merit special mention. I will attempt to touch upon these briefly.

Women's Athletics and Title IX

One of the major ongoing topics has been Title IX and women's intercollegiate athletics. I will not take time to discuss the Title IX issues in this report because the general round table is devoted primarily to that topic.

It is important, however, to bring you up to date on developments dealing with women's athletics. The NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics continued to meet with its counterpart from the AIAW during the past year. As a result of those meetings and its own discussions, the committee submitted numerous recommendations to the Council. Simultaneously, the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee was discussing the eventual involvement of women within the NCAA structure. It, too, submitted recommendations to the Council.

Meanwhile, the Division I Steering Committee has been considering other concerns regarding the NCAA structure and its legislative procedures, including ways and means of achieving greater presidential participation in Association policy formulation.

As a result of those related considerations, the Council authorized the appointment of a Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services. That committee is charged with considering three general areas: the governance structure of the NCAA, including the legislative processes; the accommodation of women's interests within the NCAA and the development of programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics, and the present and future district and division structure of the Association.

The committee has met once and has submitted its preliminary report to the Council. It would be premature to report in detail on the committee's work today because it has reached no final conclusions. It

is fair to say, however, that the committee has told the Council it believes it would be possible, financially and administratively, to accommodate women's interests and provide women's programs within the NCAA on an equitable and comparable basis with existing men's programs.

Soon after this Convention, the committee will distribute a mailing to the chief executive officers of all NCAA members, giving all members an opportunity to offer their opinions for consideration by the committee in its next full meeting.

The committee will submit its final report to the Council in April. The Council will present its conclusions and recommendations to all members for consideration in late summer or early fall of this year.

House Subcommittee Investigation

A second major area of involvement for the Council in 1979 was the continuing effect of the investigations regarding the NCAA enforcement program conducted by the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. That investigation began more than two years ago, and the subcommittee's final report was released one year ago. However, in response to a request by the new chairman of the subcommittee, the NCAA Council again in 1979 considered in detail each of the 18 recommendations offered by the subcommittee majority.

You will find the abridged minutes of that Council review in the April Council minutes in the Annual Reports. The Council responded to the subcommittee chairman and your officers appeared before the subcommittee. Then the Council again reviewed certain of the chairman's concerns in its August meeting. You can find those discussions also in the Annual Reports.

The Council has made a sincere, good-faith effort to comply with the subcommittee chairman's request. We believe the NCAA has been responsible and responsive in its actions. We also would observe that the Association's enforcement procedures, since their inception, have undergone continuous review and revision to meet changing conditions. At this Convention, there are nine Council-sponsored amendments proposing additional adjustments in the procedures.

U.S. Olympic Committee

The third major area of interest deals with the U.S. Olympic Committee. In this report a year ago, the Council noted its most serious concern with the decision of the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive board to disregard the USOC's own procedures by refusing to recognize the U.S. Wrestling Federation as the national governing body in that sport. In its April 1979 meeting, the Council met with the executive director of the USOC and the chairman of the NCAA International Relations Committee to discuss the situation.

It appears the USOC leadership is attempting to reach agreement with the appropriate international bodies to permit each national Olympic organization to determine the national governing bodies for the various sports in its own country. Whether this is successful or not, the Council is committed to the proposition that this nation's Olympic effort must be under the control of American agencies, without

interference from foreign organizations; and we believe the U.S. Congress and the American people support this concept.

Insurance Plan

The fourth area of interest deals with an insurance plan. Last year's Convention mandated the Council to present a plan for a fatality insurance program for all members, to be funded by the Association. The NCAA Insurance Committee has developed such a plan, and the Council completes its obligation by presenting it to you at this time.

The plan developed by the Insurance Committee called for a fatality insurance program to be funded from the Association's general operating budget, effective August 1, 1980. The premiums would be about one-half of the amount now paid by most institutions for the same coverage on student-athletes. The coverage would be for travel, practice and participation, with a principal sum of \$10,000 per individual.

The Council received the Insurance Committee's report and recommends that a decision regarding funding by the Association, in whole or in part, be deferred until the Executive Committee considers budgetary demands of the next fiscal year. At the beginning of the business session tomorrow morning, the chair will entertain a motion in this regard.

Other Activities

There are two other matters that I would call to your attention at this time. First, I would commend the increasing effectiveness of the three division steering committees. When you read the Council minutes, including the many recommendations of those steering committees, you will see the key role they are playing in the Association's affairs. Those committees also are responsible for the division round tables held this morning, and we all have witnessed the effect of the round tables in streamlining the work of our annual Conventions.

Second, I call your attention to the Convention issue of the NCAA News, available in the registration area. Featured in this issue are three related items considered earlier by the Council: (1) the final reports of the American Council on Education's Commission on Collegiate Athletics; (2) a guest editorial on the work of that commission by our immediate past president, Neils Thompson, and (3) a notable proposal for strengthening all college athletic programs written by Neils Thompson and Central College President Ken Weller. I believe all members will want to study and reflect upon those materials.

Before I close, let me announce that the annual report of the NCAA Television Committee will be mailed to all members soon after the Convention. The Television Committee's research into matters related to cable television developments and TV ratings was not completed in time to be published and distributed at the Convention. However, the Council was pleased to note that research to date shows that the in-stadium attendance at college football games set another record in 1979 and that the first four months of the Association's agreement with the ESPN cable operation have progressed very well.

Each year the Council spends an appreciable amount of time in each of its meetings considering interpretation of NCAA legislation. The

Council is charged with that responsibility between Conventions. When the Council approves an interpretation, it is binding upon the membership in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 6-2.

Those interpretations this year included several dealing with membership classification; and, of course, the three divisions reviewed compliance with their different membership criteria in this morning's round tables. This Convention marks the first time the criteria waiver procedures of Bylaw 8-1-(f) have been used. The Council believes that those procedures and the ongoing refinement of each division's membership criteria ultimately will assist each member institution to achieve classification in the division that best suits the institution's needs and resources.

Mr. President, that concludes this report of the NCAA Council. Since this oral presentation is only a summary, I recommend that the delegates read the minutes of the 1979 Council meetings in the Annual Reports. They will then be prepared to vote on a motion tomorrow morning to accept and approve the full report of the Council.

President Flynn: Thank you very much, Jack. At this time I would like to call upon Jack Patterson, athletic director at Baylor University, to give the report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

3. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

Jack Patterson (Baylor University): Mr. President, first, I would like to recognize the members of the committee. They are Earl C. Banks of Morgan State University and Arthur C. Nicolai from Nebraska Wesleyan University. I don't think those men are able to be here today but I did want all of you to know how much we appreciate the work and efforts they have put forth on this committee.

In many ways this might be classed as a healthy year for this one reason: The names I will read today number roughly half the number of names that we have called the two previous years.

The individuals who have died since our last meeting and whom we honor today are:

Stu Aberdeen, Marshall University
Dwayne Barrows, Indiana State University, Terre Haute
Jack Butterfield, University of Maine, Orono
Everett Eischeid, Upper Iowa University
Andy Gustafson, University of Miami
R. E. Henderson, Baylor University
Sam Kaplan, St. Peter's College
Lou Little, Columbia University
Roland Lyford, Norwich University
Abe Martin, Texas Christian University
John Mauer, University of Tennessee
Frank O. Moseley, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Robert W. Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
William C. Stiles, Hobart College
Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson, Big Ten Conference
Philip B. Brown, Attorney with Cox, Langford & Brown
Byron "Buster" Brannon, Texas Christian University
Harold "Red" Drew, University of Alabama

John Bunn, Springfield College and University of Northern Colorado
Thomas Bolles, University of Washington and Harvard University

As I said, the number is small this year; but I do want to say that the quality of these individuals was very, very high through the years. I would like for all of us to say a prayer or give a word of thanks for these great men. So at this time, if you would, we will have a moment of silent prayer.

[The assembly arose in a moment of silent prayer in memory of these departed colleagues.]

President Flynn: Thank you, Jack. At this time I would like to introduce our very capable parliamentarian, former president of the NCAA, from Rice University, Alan Chapman.

Now I would like to turn the business meeting over to the chairman of the general round table, our secretary-treasurer, James Frank, president of Lincoln University.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday Afternoon, January 7, 1980

The general round table convened at 3:30 p.m. in the International Ballroom, with NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank of Lincoln University presiding.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: Welcome to the general round table of the 74th annual NCAA Convention. The agenda will consist of reports from the steering committees and a report from our general counsel on Title IX.

First, we will have the reports from the steering committees. Charley Scott, chairman of the Division I Steering Committee, will begin.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): In keeping with my usual practice and in recognition that Title IX is of more interest to you, this report is brief. This morning we reviewed with the NCAA Division I membership an explanation of the basis for the recommendation from the Extra Events Committee for a Division I-A football play-off and the basis of the Division I Steering Committee's unanimous recommendation to the Council that the play-offs not be instituted.

We reviewed the significance of approaching deadlines for meeting criteria for membership in the division and of the procedures and limitations of the Classification Committee in that regard. We rejected the request of the United States International University for a waiver of the two-year performance criterion for membership in Division I.

We reviewed the legislation that will come before the Convention. We took straw votes on most of those items, indicating the thinking in Division I. Without being specific, there were indications of potential successes and failures tomorrow.

There was some levity in the considerations, and I assure you that that levity was in no way derogatory. Perhaps there is better understanding among the members of Division I regarding the legislation as a result of those discussions.

We also reviewed the work of the committee during the year and the developments of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: The next report will be given by Chalmer Hixson, chairman of the Division II Steering Committee.

Chalmer Hixson (Wayne State University): In the official program, you will find a listing of the Division II Steering Committee, and I wish to acknowledge the work they have done during this year and in making the round table a success this morning.

Discussions in our Division II round table centered on a couple of concerns that our members have about upward mobility, especially that it is getting more difficult to move upward in this organization.

Some of our members that sponsor football are located where they must play Divisions I-AA and I-A schools in football in order to have a schedule; yet our maximums are moving down towards 45, which creates a problem.

The six-sport requirement for membership is creating some problems because of the impact of the cost of expanding the women's programs. Some members of Division II are greatly concerned about the impact of all this on the membership criteria and are interested in an effort to change some of it.

We took straw votes on all of those issues as we reviewed the proposed amendments to be presented on the floor. I think the consensus of Division II members is to keep the membership criteria as they are, however, in spite of the problems faced by some of our members.

We discussed the issue of women's championships being sponsored by Division II and a number of concerns about that. For example, will the women's championships count as one of the six sports to meet the criteria for membership in Division II? That is a good question, and we don't have the answer. A straw vote to offer women's championships did pass with an amended date, or a proposed amended date, which we expect to come before the floor, of 1981-82 rather than 1980-81 as it is in the program.

We also discussed the five-year rule. We agreed that soccer has finally arrived since it is necessary to do something about the playing seasons and so on, and we are in agreement with that.

We reviewed the dates for compliance with the criteria for membership. Mr. Frank joined us and reviewed the matters concerning women's championships that are being discussed by the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services. We are concerned about the lacrosse championship in Division II and about automatic qualification for the play-offs in baseball.

Then, according to planned procedures, we moved to the petitions for Bylaw 8-1(f), and we welcomed five new members into Division II. All these waivers were approved: the University of Alaska at Fairbanks; California State University at Dominguez Hills; Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Mercyhurst College, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Northern State College, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

That is the conclusion of the report.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: We will now hear from Ed Malan, chairman of the Division III Steering Committee.

Edward Malan (Pomona-Pitzer Colleges): The Division III round table covered a host of legislative issues. Three in particular surfaced as items of significant concern and extended discussions.

The first involved the question of how financial aid budgets should be structured at member institutions and how aid should be packaged for student-athletes. Despite a continued need for greater clarification of what specifically is implied by current legislation, the membership indicated little desire to change, but rather a desire to continue with a concept of no special budgets or packages for athletes in general or student-athletes in particular.

A second issue involved the question of on-campus employment as a possible exemption to the general principle of aid based on need, with emphasis on the serious inequities that exist between student-athletes and other students on our campuses, such as resident or laboratory assistants who now must work without pay or drop out of athletics. The membership indicated strong support for allowing such an exemption to need where it is legally possible to do so.

Finally, after considerable discussion regarding increased involvement in women's athletics in the NCAA, the membership endorsed strongly the initiation of women's championships in Division III, in the interest of providing an opportunity and a choice to those women who now are involved in other programs. It should be emphasized that support of such championships was based not on an expectation of increased funding by the NCAA but on a matter of principle of what is believed to be right for all our students, male and female.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: For many of us, this session is a sad occasion; for one of our scheduled speakers, a good friend of the NCAA, will not be with us. Philip B. Brown died last Wednesday. He provided wise counsel to this Association for more than 15 years and was an articulate representative of higher education and intercollegiate athletics. You will recall he addressed us a year ago at this time, and I know those of you who met him then join with us who had the privilege of working closely with him in expressing our deep sense of loss.

We must proceed today with a discussion of Title IX and its application to intercollegiate athletic programs. Despite the efforts of Phil Brown and his colleagues and the hard work of many of you in this room, we still face many difficult questions regarding Title IX. At the moment, I believe HEW is training 120 people from 10 regional offices in preparation for the enforcement of Title IX rules and investigations of a backlog of some 110 complaints.

Michael Scott and Bill Kramer, of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, are with us today. Mr. Scott will provide a summary of the analysis of the Title IX policy interpretation, copies of which have been made available to you. Then Bill Kramer, who we believe is probably the most knowledgeable person about Title IX inside or outside of HEW, will provide information on the effects the law will have on public and private institutions and on HEW's enforcement plans.

First, Mike Scott.

Analysis of HEW Title IX Policy Interpretation

Michael Scott: Before I begin our discussion of the Title IX policy interpretation, I would like to say just a word about the man who, until last Wednesday afternoon, was scheduled to be standing here before you at this moment.

I was privileged to practice law with Phil Brown for the last eight years of his life. In that time I came to know that he cherished before all else his family, his undergraduate university, Wesleyan, and his relationship with this Association as its Washington counsel.

Phil was devoted to his work with this Association, not, quite frankly, because it was concerned with intercollegiate athletics, but because of

his deep personal commitment to freedom from government intrusion and to control of the education process. To the extent that he served you well as a lawyer and in the larger sense as a counselor, it was not principally because he was an outstanding practitioner of our art, which he was, but because his commitment to freedom in the education decision-making process coincided with that of this Association and the institutions it represents in one major facet of education.

So as Bill Kramer and I begin our discussion of HEW's policy interpretation, the most recent message from the federal government to higher education, I want you to know that, as Phil's colleagues, we are only too aware of his legacy to us; and we share it and embrace it. Phil has left his mark on us and, I trust, at least in a measurable way upon the work of this Association.

As you all know, HEW's policy interpretation of the meaning of Title IX, and the prior HEW regulation thereunder, was issued in final form early last month.

The Association already has distributed to you a 10-page description of the interpretation, and we are making available to you today a comprehensive written analysis of its terms. Because I assume that virtually all of you are familiar with the principal provisions of the interpretation, I do not intend to take you through its terms line by line.

Instead, I would like to focus my remarks in two principal areas, one, the legal meaning of the interpretation and, two, the major apparent differences between the interpretation and the terms of the Title IX regulation previously issued.

Along the way, I will also comment on some major questions dealt with in the interpretation and will try to point out some apparent legal defects. Bill Kramer will follow with the discussion of the HEW program of enforcement of Title IX as it now appears.

First, then, as to the legal meaning of the interpretation, and this is probably the single most important point that I will make to you today, because of the way in which it was issued, the policy interpretation is not law and has no prescriptive effect whatsoever. I repeat, the interpretation is not a statement of Federal law and no institution is legally bound to follow it.

In light of the press publicity regarding this, you may find this a remarkable statement. The fact is, however, that the interpretation merely represents HEW's statement of the basis upon which it now expects to seek compliance with the statute, Title IX, and the regulation issued thereunder by HEW 4½ years ago.

This state of affairs stems from the decision of HEW not to submit the interpretation to the Congress for review and possible disapproval, a step it is required to take in order to issue legally binding requirements of general applicability under Title IX. HEW made a conscious decision not to expose the terms of the policy interpretation to the Congress.

And as a consequence, to quote a recent opinion to Secretary Harris from the HEW's general counsel's office, "documentation of a failure to meet the policy interpretation compliance factors does not constitute

proof that an educational institution has violated Title IX. If challenged, HEW must still prove there has been a failure to meet the standards in Title IX and its implementing regulation."

Lest you begin dancing in the streets over this state of affairs, let me make it clear, however, that Title IX and its implementing regulation are still law, at least until they are successfully challenged in the courts; and the policy interpretation certainly does mean something of major practical importance to every institution. It represents what HEW currently believes the athletic provisions of the Title IX regulation mean, and it further represents the basis upon which HEW intends to seek compliance under the regulation.

Now, one more point on the legal effect. As documented throughout our analytical memorandum on the interpretation, which is on your tables, there are a number of marked differences between HEW's current statement of its understanding of the Title IX regulation and the official statements it made on the meaning of the regulation at the time of, or shortly after, Congressional review of the regulation in 1975.

Under accepted legal principles as to the means by which legislative intent is determined, and legislative intent is the ultimate test for fixing the meaning of Title IX and the regulation, noncontemporaneous statements of interpretation are entitled to lesser weight than those which are made at the time the law was written.

The interpretations of HEW at the time Congress reviewed the Title IX regulations will remain, therefore, of considerable importance in assessing the requirements of the regulation. In short, a university seeking to comply with Title IX would be ill advised to ignore these earlier and sometimes important HEW statements of understanding.

I would now like to turn your attention to some of the principal provisions of the current policy interpretation. Let me begin with a generalized comment. The final interpretation, as issued, differs significantly in approach from the proposed interpretation published in the Federal Register a year ago.

The proposed interpretation would have established a presumption of institutional compliance if the institution could show substantially equal average per capita expenditures for male and female athletes as to those benefits and opportunities that were readily financially measurable, and comparable benefits and opportunities as to those matters which could not be so financially measured.

In the final interpretation, this approach of presumed compliance was abandoned and, except as to financial aid, the rigid per capita test was also abandoned. Instead, the interpretation sets forth a rather detailed set of factors that HEW will consider as to each particular facet of the athletic program to determine an institution's actual, as opposed to presumed, compliance with Title IX.

HEW also specifically states that purely financial measures, such as a per capita test, do not in and of themselves offer conclusive documentation of discrimination; and thus, except where the benefit under review (such as scholarship) is in itself financial in nature, HEW does not intend to apply such a test.

This altered method of approach has led HEW in the final interpretation to deal with financial aid in one fashion and all other aspects of the athletic program in a different fashion.

First, as to athletic financial aid, HEW's test is essentially a per capita test. The aggregate financial aid allocated to male athletes and female athletes must be substantially equal per participant, unless the disparity can be explained in terms of legitimate nondiscriminatory factors.

This test is radically different from anything appearing in the law, that is, the Title IX regulation. The regulation calls for the provision of "reasonable opportunities" for such aid in proportion to the participants of each sex. In our reading, this is a considerably more flexible standard.

HEW's testimony to the Congress at the time the regulation was reviewed emphasized that the regulation required a reasonable scholarship program for women's sports and did not say that aggregate dollar proportionality was required. HEW was even more categorical in its advice to university presidents some months later: "The thrust of the athletic scholarship section is the concept of reasonableness, not strict proportionality in the allocation of scholarships."

In short, we think that HEW has shifted its ground considerably in the final interpretation, and we believe there is significant doubt as to the legal validity of the final interpretation.

An added factor which might lead one to question the validity of the per capita financial aid standard is the failure of HEW, in this portion of the policy interpretation, to take into account the terms of the so-called Javits amendment requiring HEW to include in its regulations "reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports."

While the portion of the interpretation dealing with the nonscholarship aspects of the athletic programs specifically refers to the requirements of the Javits amendment, the athletic financial assistance provisions do not. The interpretation does contemplate that proportional disparity in assistance may be explained in terms of nondiscriminatory factors, but the nature of a particular sport is not among the nondiscriminatory factors suggested by HEW in the interpretation.

We simply suggest at this point that the nature of a particular sport or, stated otherwise, the level of competition at which a sport is conducted, may well continue to be a legitimate factor in justifying disproportional athletic financial assistance to male and female athletes. HEW apparently does not agree, and I suspect that who was right and who was wrong will ultimately be decided in the courts.

Having essentially applied a per capita test to financial assistance, the policy interpretation then deals quite differently with other program benefits, such as coaching, scheduling, and compensation and working conditions of coaches and tutors. As noted, the per capita test of the proposed interpretation has been abandoned in these areas.

As to these aspects of the program, both individually and as a whole, the standard is whether the benefits for men and women participants

are equivalent, that is, according to HEW, equal or equal in effect. If benefits are not equivalent, they may still be justified if they are the result of nondiscriminatory factors.

I should pause here and simply suggest that you reflect upon HEW's words, "equivalent, that is, equal or equal in effect." That is the standard that will be applied to each component of each segment of your athletic program. The equivalency standard is different from that found in the Title IX regulation. The regulation does not speak in terms of equivalency of overall and individual benefits, but rather in terms of equal athletic opportunity.

At the time of the Congressional review, HEW explained that the goal of this aspect of the regulation was to secure equal opportunity while allowing colleges flexibility to determine how best to provide such opportunity. In our view, this statement as to "opportunity" contains an emphasis quite different from the equivalency standard for provided benefits under the policy interpretation. It is certainly more narrow than the test of "comparability" of opportunity applied to nonfinancial benefits in the proposed interpretation published a year ago.

No useful purpose would be served at this time by my taking you through the various factors that HEW proposed to take into account as to each nonscholarship aspect of the program in determining equivalency of benefit. I do draw your attention to the fact that the test is applied not only to all these aspects as a whole, but also to any individual aspect, for example, scheduling of practices, if the disparities are substantial enough in and of themselves to deny equality of opportunity.

I should focus, however, on the fact that HEW expressly concedes that certain nondiscriminatory factors may justify a lack of equivalency. Citing the Javits amendment, but frankly interpreting it in the narrowest terms possible, HEW states the differences may result from the unique nature of particular sports, such as rules of play, necessary rates of replacement of equipment, injury rates and nature of facilities required.

Football is specifically mentioned in this context. Differences in programs offering football are recognized as favoring men and may be justified "if sports-specific needs are met equivalently in both men's and women's programs." So, also, special needs of football, men's basketball and other sports relating to the management of large events may justify differences in particular program components if certain qualifications are met to assure nondiscrimination.

As noted in our analytical memorandum before you, we think a strong argument can be made that HEW has read the Javits amendment too narrowly and that its studious avoidance of reference to the revenue productive quality of a sport is not legally justified. We continue to believe that the spectator popularity of a sport and the revenue that popularity produces is as much a factor justifying nonequivalency as are the facilities required to accommodate those spectators. HEW recognizes the latter, but not the former, as a possible justification for lack of equivalency.

I should further point out, with reference to this portion of the

interpretation, that HEW's list of potential justifying nondiscriminatory factors does not include the level of competition or scope of competition. In an appendix to the final policy interpretation, HEW specifically states that sports-specific or team-based comparisons, that is, the grouping of sports by levels of development, will not be accepted as a basis for compliance. This is a curious statement, indeed, in light of the fact that HEW's proposed interpretation expressly recognized the level of competition as a nondiscriminatory factor.

I said at the outset of this particular discussion that I did not intend to take you line by line through the factors that HEW will be considering in determining equivalency of benefit. In light of certain issues now before this Convention, I do want to make one exception. In the area of scheduling of games and practices, one specific factor referred to, among many others, is the equivalency of opportunity to engage in postseason competition. It is most probably a correct statement that far more opportunities for postseason play now exist for men at NCAA institutions than for women.

I understand you are now considering the establishment of postseason championships for women in certain sports, in one or more of your divisions. I do simply point out that equivalency of opportunity for postseason play is one of the factors HEW will expressly consider in its compliance program, and there is no legal impediment under Title IX to the NCAA's acting as a mechanism for improving postseason athletic opportunities for women. Indeed, if you decide to approve such competition, it seems to me that your good faith in attempting to expand the postseason opportunities for your female students will be further evidenced.

I also wish to make a further exception and refer you to the fact that the interpretation requires equivalency where equal athletic opportunity is not present in the compensation and working conditions of coaches and tutors and in recruitment. In our judgment, because of the terms of the Title IX regulation and several judicial decisions already interpreting Title IX, the requirements of equivalency in these two particular areas rest on somewhat shaky ground. The reasons for our judgment in this respect require a rather intricate analysis of the interrelationship of policy interpretation, the regulation and other applicable law; and, since they are set forth in our memorandum, I will not repeat them here. I suggest, however, that you consider these matters carefully before making significant alterations in your employment practices or your recruitment policies in response to the policy interpretation.

Now, let me turn to the third and final phase of the interpretation, which deals with the accommodation of athletic interests and abilities. First, effective accommodation of these interests and abilities is one of the factors expressly enumerated in the Title IX regulation as bearing upon the issue of equality of opportunity; and the final interpretation contains rather detailed and sometimes confusing guidelines as to how this objective is to be met.

The interpretation refers to a continuum of three different subject areas: methods of determining athletic interests and abilities, selection

of sports and the levels of competition made available. Compliance will be evaluated by HEW again in terms of the overall program and also in terms of its individual components.

As to the method of determining interests and abilities, about the only thing that is clear from the interpretation is that HEW leaves the methodology up to the individual institution, provided that it takes into account these stated conditions: that the methodology reflects the "national increasing levels" of women's interests and abilities, that it is responsive to the expressed interest of women capable of intercollegiate competition and that it does not disadvantage them.

Frankly, the more we reflect on HEW's tests, the more questions occur to us. We have set forth some of them in our memorandum, although I am frank to say that Bill and I spent three hours this morning coming up with a lot more. I do suggest that the creation of a methodology will be difficult; and I do further point out that it is not a portion of the regulation that you can safely ignore just because the athletic department is presently convinced, based on its own assessment, that equality of opportunity already exists.

As to the selection of sports, the interpretation provides fairly definitive guidelines as to when both contact sports and noncontact sports may be offered for both sexes. Again, you can read them for yourselves. I emphasize, however, that the interpretation, in general, does not require an institution to offer a sport for one sex unless it already offers that sport for the other sex; and this latter obligation exists only when the opportunities for the excluded sex have been historically limited.

Finally, as to levels of offered competition, the interpretation permits this requirement to be satisfied in any one of three ways: by providing intercollegiate participation opportunities substantially proportionate to enrollment (not participants but enrollment); or by establishing a history and continuing practice of program expansion responsive to the developing interests and abilities of women; or, if there is no such expanding program, by establishing that the interests and abilities of women have been fully accommodated.

I would like to point out two things with respect to this test of equality of opportunity in the establishment of levels of competition. The first is that, ostensibly by permitting the test to be satisfied by intercollegiate participation proportionate to student enrollment, HEW is, in my judgment, effectively playing something of a shell game and is, in fact, forcing institutions to satisfy the overall level-of-competition requirement by relying on the "program expansion" alternative. Data available to us suggest that virtually on all campuses the level of athletic interest and ability of male enrolled students is higher than female enrolled students. If this is so, the relating of levels of competition to enrollment may well constitute an affirmative action requirement which is not permitted under the Title IX regulation and which may also violate other applicable law.

Secondly, the third stated means of satisfying the levels-of-competition requirement, full and effective accommodation of women, would itself be discriminatory unless the athletic interests of men were also

fully and effectively accommodated. It is possible that HEW really means that the interests and abilities of both men and women must be equivalently accommodated. If the third test means more than that, we question its validity.

If you are now hopelessly confused by what I have said, and I would not blame you in the slightest if you were, I can only say that the policy interpretation is an intricate, highly complex document, which requires hours of study and which may unfortunately raise more questions than it answers.

Its salvation perhaps is that it does not represent law, but merely gives you an idea of the test HEW will apply and the factors to which it will look in assessing compliance. You are still free to read Title IX and its regulation for yourselves and, if you conclude that these documents mean something different from what HEW says they mean, then to act in accord with your conviction, and pray, I suppose, that HEW decides to test its thinking on some other institution rather than on you.

Bill Kramer will now follow with an amplification of the current HEW enforcement effort.

HEW Title IX Enforcement Program

William Kramer: Before describing the actions that HEW is presently taking and plans to take to implement and enforce the policy interpretation, I would like to point out that there are at least three areas in which the policy interpretation is likely to affect private institutions differently than it affects public institutions.

First, because of higher tuition rates, achieving financial proportionality in the award of athletic scholarships will generally be more costly for private institutions than for public institutions.

Second, the policy interpretation permits public institutions to explain a lack of financial proportionality in scholarship allocations by making an adjustment to take into account differences between the men's and women's programs in the number of participants who are out-of-state students with higher tuition costs.

Third, public institutions are subject to the general recruiting requirements of the Title IX regulation, while private undergraduate institutions are not. For this reason, under the policy interpretation, the athletic recruiting practices of private institutions can be examined only when either equal athletic opportunities are not present for male and female students or when an examination of recruiting practices is relevant to determining whether an award of financial aid is an athletic scholarship.

With respect to implementation of the policy, HEW plans to undertake a program of technical assistance. This will include a series of regional meetings which they presently expect to begin during this quarter. In addition, HEW plans to develop a self-evaluation manual, which institutions could use to determine whether they are satisfying the requirements as understood by HEW. The HEW staff is presently preparing an outline of this manual.

HEW intends to retain consultants to assist it in that task. In addition, the American Council on Education, and possibly other

organizations, have offered to assist HEW in its technical assistance efforts.

Secondly, with respect to enforcement, HEW is bringing in a woman from its regional office in San Francisco to head a task force which will develop a program to train investigators who will enforce the policy. This person is arriving in Washington today, and training is expected to start within a period of one to three months.

HEW expects to train about 120 people to enforce the policy. Most of these people are being drawn from HEW regional offices throughout the country. The principal tool which will be used in training HEW compliance personnel will be an enforcement manual which HEW is presently beginning to develop with the expected assistance of outside consultants.

There are two procedural mechanisms through which HEW will enforce the policy, complaint investigations and compliance reviews. HEW presently has suspended both of these procedures with respect to the area of intercollegiate athletics. They did this some time ago in order to give themselves a period of time in which to clarify their policies.

We don't know for sure, but we believe that they will not reinstitute investigations and compliance reviews until they complete the training process. At present, there are more than 100 complaints pending, involving about 60 institutions, which concern intercollegiate athletics.

In addition, we are told that HEW expects to undertake approximately 40 compliance reviews before the end of this fiscal year, which would be September 30. These reviews would be initiated at the discretion of HEW. They would not necessarily involve institutions against which complaints have been filed. We do think, however, that institutions that have complaints, particularly multi-issue complaints, pending may well be selected for compliance review.

The scope of the compliance review is broader than a complaint investigation. Once a complaint investigation is initiated, there is a court-imposed timetable which HEW must follow in processing the complaint. There is a period of 90 days, within which HEW must complete its investigation and inform the institution of its findings. There is then a second period of 90 days, in which HEW will try to negotiate a voluntary compliance agreement. In cases of significant violations, this will be in the form of a corrective plan with detailed goals and timetables. If an acceptable plan is negotiated, HEW will monitor its implementation.

There is an alternative way in which this process can work. HEW comes out and conducts an investigation and determines that there are violations; but an institution has a corrective plan already in operation. Then HEW will examine the plan and determine whether it believes the plan is adequate to correct the violations its investigators have identified within a reasonable period of time. If HEW makes that determination, it will find the institution in compliance despite the violations and monitor the implementation of the plan. If, on the other hand, HEW finds the plan is inadequate, then you go back into the process of negotiating a voluntary compliance agreement just as you

would if there were no plan.

If the institution and HEW do not agree on a corrective plan, HEW would commence a formal administrative proceeding which would include hearings before an administrative law judge, the purpose of which would be to seek to terminate any Federal assistance to the institution. There is an appeal process up to the Secretary. If HEW determines that it is going to terminate assistance, it is required that this be reported to the appropriate Congressional committees; and after a 30-day waiting period, you have a right to judicial review.

In addition to the HEW compliance reviews and complaint investigations, institutions may also face private actions by individual complaints through the courts, seeking relief under Title IX. Those cases can lead to intervention by the United States Department of Justice if it decides that a particular case is likely to develop important legal principles in the area.

The Justice Department has intervened in a private action which was brought against the University of Alaska at Anchorage for that purpose. The Justice Department could also get involved in enforcement activities through referral from the HEW. Rather than initiating an administrative proceeding, the HEW can ask the Justice Department to seek relief through the courts. That is an outline of the kinds of enforcement approaches you can expect.

I would just like to make one final point. On or about the 3rd of June, the Department of Education will come into existence; and at that time all of the activities which we have described as HEW activities will be taken over by the Department of Education. In all other respects things will remain the same as I have described here.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: Before we entertain some questions, I would like to give you a bit of additional information. The NCAA Council agreed at its October meeting that the officers should determine the feasibility of the NCAA providing a series of Title IX services, and we consulted with our legal counsel.

A plan was presented to the NCAA Council yesterday; and the NCAA Council approved this plan, which would provide services to the membership. Bill, I would like to ask you to take a few minutes to describe briefly the nature of these services.

Mr. Kramer: We have suggested that the NCAA offer nine different types of technical advisory services to its members related to the implementation of the policy interpretation. First of all, we have suggested that Federal government activity in this be closely monitored. This would include monitoring the HEW training program that I just referred to; HEW and Department of Education enforcement plans, policies, procedures and practices; relevant Justice Department litigation and HEW technical assistance activities.

Second, we suggested that a central clearing house be established where all relevant documents would be maintained and categorized and made available to member institutions. They would include such things as Federal court decisions, possibly briefs in important cases, Congressional legislation, administrative rulings by HEW and the Department of Education in this area, letters of findings, administrative law judge

decisions, decisions of the Secretary, policy interpretations, instructions to the regional offices and opinions of the HEW general counsel, HEW and other technical assistance materials and any documentation that might be of value to NCAA member institutions.

Third, there will be a series of advisory memoranda to NCAA members regarding new procedures, rules, interpretations, and legislation of particular importance. These memoranda will summarize the developments over time in particular areas, for example, compensation of coaches.

Fourth, there will be a hot line established. This will be a telephone number which any member institution could call in order to request materials from the clearing house; to request oral interpretations, explanations or answers to questions about the interpretation or other Title IX matters; to report new developments; to request information about the advisory services the NCAA will offer, or to request on-site advice and assistance.

We also contemplate activities in several other areas. There may be presentations to athletic conferences and/or groups to explain the policy interpretation and other important developments. Consultation services will be offered to individual member institutions, including written responses to requests for specific interpretations or answers to questions. In appropriate circumstances, there will be an on-site assessment of the circumstances of a particular institution and the steps that it needs to take to achieve compliance and/or assistance in connection with an ongoing complaint investigation or compliance review.

Three other types of assistance are contemplated. One is the development of analytical tools to assist individual institutions on their own, or with technical assistance personnel, in evaluating their own programs in relation to the requirements of the regulation and the interpretation. A good example of a tool of this kind would be a method of assessing whether an institution's financial aid allocations are consistent with the financial proportionality test and the various standards set forth in the policy.

We also contemplate the development of recommended policies and procedures which institutions would be free to implement. A good example in this area would be a recommended policy with respect to the methods of assessing the athletic abilities and interests of students on particular campuses.

Finally, it is contemplated that certain legal services, primarily guides in the defense of private actions and enforcement procedures, would be made available to the membership.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: Now that you have heard all of the ramifications of Title IX, we will invite any comments or questions.

David A. Strand (Illinois State University): My question is whether or not a participant is defined one time, even though the individual may participate in several sports, or whether or not a participant might be defined as counting two or three times because of participation in several sports and being cleared on the eligibility list for those respective sports.

Mr. Scott: I am fascinated by the first question asked, something that Bill and I have not reflected on at all. I am going to read along with you the definition of a participant. Participants are defined as those who (a) are receiving on a regular basis during a sport season the institutionally sponsored support such as coaching and equipment normally provided to athletes competing at the institution, (b) are participating on a regular basis during the sport season in organized practice sessions or other type meetings or activities, (c) are listed on the eligibility or squad list maintained for each sport or (d) who, because of injury, cannot meet (a), (b) or (c) but continue to receive athletic financial aid.

Now, within that definition of participant, let me have your question again.

Mr. Strand: My question related to whether or not a participant is defined one time even though the individual may participate in several sports, or whether or not a participant might be defined as counting two or three times because of participation in several sports and being cleared on the eligibility list for those respective sports?

Mr. Scott: We don't know the answer. So far as we know, HEW has not focused on the question. My own reaction is if you deal with men and women in the same way, that ought to be the right answer, whether you deal with them as one participant or three participants. The question is one we have not focused on and I can't give you an answer.

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): The earlier preliminary interpretations that dealt with per capita expenditures and dealt with the question of the level of the scope of the sports activities are changed with the policy interpretations that we have now. You mentioned a little while ago, Bill, that this program is going to go in six months with a Department of Education where the Secretary of Education is a person with substantial judicial experience.

It would seem frustrating for an institution at this stage of the game to develop a plan in good faith and to respond to these policy interpretations, to find that that plan would make that institution in violation perhaps six months from now. I wonder if the situation with regard to Federal interference of the educational processes here may lead to a completely frustrating experience.

You have not been able to respond completely to what these policy interpretations mean. I doubt that HEW can either. It seems to me it will be settled in the courts. I don't want to be that institution. By not wanting to be that institution, I am likely to recommend to my president that we don't do anything right now until somebody else gets sued. What do you recommend?

Mr. Scott: Jack, your question has generated a lot of discussion and I can understand why. It seems to me that your sense of frustration is perfectly understandable. Bill and I would be the last people to stand here, knowing what we do about the history of the interpretation of Title IX and its regulation over the past five to six years, and say that the policy interpretation is the final word to be acted upon.

However, I don't think I would counsel my university president, if I were a university counsel, simply to sit back and wait until Secretary

Shirley Hufstедler takes office and see what the Department of Education comes up with on a different meaning of Title IX. It may well happen. I think an intelligent response at this point is to study the policy interpretation with care and determine within your own university the extent to which you believe that it comports with the requirements of the regulation, and make as good faith a response as you can.

I know it is a lot easier to make a good faith response than it is to figure out what that good faith response is. But I suspect if you accept the interpretation as representing an accurate statement of law, just for the sake of arguing, then in the evaluation of any athletic program there will be some obvious areas in which there is room for improvement with reference to quality in certain components or aspects of the program. I simply wouldn't sit back and wait for that to happen. I don't think that is wise counsel, to wait for something else to happen.

Gary T. Crompton (Weber State College): If you were not in compliance, will the BEOG and the work study be considered a Federal grant?

Mr. Kramer: I think your question is, would they be considered athletic scholarship awards. Is that correct? Repeat the question, please.

Mr. Crompton: The school is found to be in noncompliance and the eventual punishment is to take away Federal grants. Would BEOG fall in that category with work study?

Mr. Kramer: That is certainly the position of HEW. They would attempt to terminate assistance to students. I want to be sure we are not being misunderstood here. It is clear that these funds do constitute Federal assistance and they are potentially terminated in the enforcement procedure; but that is a separate question from the question of whether a grant to a student or a loan to a student is assistance to an athletic program. Our answer to that would be it is not.

Harry Shabanowitz (Elmira College): Does the failure to comply involve enforcement leading to deprivation of Federal funding, if education is the major thrust or the major enforcement, is there also a possibility of being in violation of civil liberties? I think there was some literature when the Department of Justice came into being. May there be a higher level of enforcement that would involve civil liberties which would be a more serious thing?

My second question is a speculative one, and I guess we have another problem to work out. If ERA comes along, and it is still very much alive, might that put further teeth into the granting of equal opportunities in intercollegiate athletics for men and women that might even involve more serious enforcement in failure to comply?

Mr. Scott: In answer to your second question, yes. Nobody knows at the present time what ERA would mean with respect to the provision of equal athletic opportunities for women, but it is certainly a more rigid standard than what we are presently dealing with.

As to your first question, the answer to that is also yes for public institutions. For any public institution, your activities are subject to

the terms of the equal protection clause; and in many ways we regard Title IX as a "mini" statutory equal protection law fleshed out by HEW.

But as with any activity of a Federal agency, that is the government, it must satisfy these standards of the equal protection clause. You can almost be certain if you are sued in connection with an athletic issue on a public campus, there will be at least two counts of the complaint, three perhaps—one citing the Federal constitution, one citing your state constitution and the third citing Title IX.

Harley W. Lewis (University of Montana): The latest interpretation tends to allude to staff salaries somewhat. What is the position of paying coaches in like positions like salaries? For example, the male basketball coach versus the female basketball coach. Is there any provision that alludes to that with some accuracy? Are we expected to try to equate those in some way?

Mr. Kramer: The policy interpretation includes provisions which require equivalency in the treatment of coaches of men's and women's programs in compensation and in many other aspects of their working conditions, et cetera. We have raised the question whether HEW has authority to promulgate those, but they are encompassed in the policy interpretation.

Chalmer Hixson (Wayne State University): I would like to ask a question which relates to Item No. 3 on page 24 of the document we received from you. This has to do with the athletic association rules. I wonder if you can explain the impact of what it says there?

Mr. Scott: The policy interpretation adds nothing new to Title IX with respect to athletic association rules as part of the policy interpretation itself. I do draw your attention, however, to the appendix to the policy interpretation. There is reference by HEW to the athletic association rules.

The HEW is of the view at the present time that it is aware of no instance in which a difference in athletic association rules has inhibited equal competitive opportunities; and they also say, of course, that you can always achieve equality by simply using the lowest common denominator one association says that you can spend.

To make it simple, if one association says you may spend \$500 per athlete to recruit and the other says you can only spend \$10 to recruit, you can achieve total equity by spending \$10. They also suggest that, if that doesn't work out as a practical matter, it is within the power of the membership of the association to change the rules. Beyond that, they have nothing to say.

Edward M. Bennett (Washington State University): I would like to ask you a two-part question. First, let us assume that you developed a compliance plan. Part of your compliance process, as you foresee it and based on your own financial difficulties or desires, is to open your programs, or most of your programs, to dual competition or to a joint program in, let us say, track, swimming and other similar sports. Football then comes under that kind of program in a somewhat different category because there have been rules relative to women

turning out for football. Where are you in that juncture as a contact sport?

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: They don't understand the question. Will you repeat it?

Mr. Bennett: Your compliance plan opens your programs to, let us say, in some sports joint participation, such as in swimming, water polo, or tennis, and you give a certain number of scholarships on a competitive basis. Perhaps you decide to divide them equally. Perhaps you decide to divide them on the basis of competition. But it is a joint program, with one exception, or perhaps two, football being the exception.

Mr. Kramer: I am not sure I followed the question. First of all, you could not satisfy your obligations under the regulation by combining your programs, unless the women on your campus could effectively compete with the men for the places on the teams, which seems unlikely to us.

Secondly, with respect to opening the football team up to women, you don't have that obligation under the regulation. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Bennett: No. I am talking about parallel programs. Let us say we have 14 basketball scholarships for women and 14 for men; and let's say you decide to give 12 track scholarships to men and 12 scholarships to women, et cetera, on down the line. With that kind of decision, then where does your compliance process come in when you get to football?

Mr. Kramer: The obligation with respect to achieving proportionality in the scholarship program is based on the numbers of participants. You have to count the football scholarships in the totals that are compared for that purpose. You can't set aside football scholarships.

Mr. Bennett: All right. My second question: Under the new guidelines, has there been any indication relative to the decision to take national competition and national recruiting, et cetera, into consideration, vis-a-vis football or basketball?

Mr. Kramer: The 1978 proposals expressly recognized those factors as qualifications to the per capita expenditure requirements. The new policy interpretation does not expressly recognize those factors as qualifications to either the scholarship requirement or the equivalency requirement. An institution is certainly free to argue that those factors are nondiscriminatory factors.

John L. Toner (University of Connecticut): I am interested in knowing what the chances are of receiving under double jeopardy a situation such as this. Of course, a lot of schools developed plans and stuck to their plan, and as a result complaints were lodged with a district officer of HEW. In our particular case we developed a plan for levels of interests, developing levels of interests, and also to categorize the sport on the basis of the intensity of that sport and the degree of competitive ability of the athlete. Two complaints were lodged about this.

The Boston district director's office heard those complaints, reviewed our plan and indicated that the complainant did not have any

justification to carry on that complaint any further and closed the case. Now, under the new policy interpretation, levels of interests can still be determined; and perhaps we might survive. But, on the other avenue, if we categorize the sport by its intensity in competitive ability, can we be challenged on the same complaint again?

Mr. Scott: Yes. Double jeopardy, John, is a criminal concept; and, as far as I know, you were not being criminally charged the first time around. If it gives you any solace, I would not suspect that the University of Connecticut would be one of those people to which HEW would promptly be looking since you have, in fact, survived an analysis by the Boston regional office. I make no promises.

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): Getting back to the nitty-gritty of the scholarship deal, as that seems to be one that is bothering people. Let's take the extreme, that an institution has football and basketball scholarships only, let's say in the amount of \$400,000. Let's assume that the women have 40 percent of the athletes, that 40 percent of this must go to the women for scholarships spread over their sports. They obviously can't spend it all in one sport.

Now, can this be reverse discrimination in that for those comparable sports, the men don't have scholarships?

Mr. Scott: I can't help you, Ernie. The test is a test which evaluates your aggregate athletic program. It is obviously within your discretion, whatever it may do to your competitive program in football, to cut down the number of scholarships for football at the same time you are increasing these athletic scholarships for women's sports and to award some of those athletic scholarships to some of your nonrevenue-producing sports.

I do want to go back to one thing I said, because we really mean it. We continue to believe that the revenue productive quality of this sport may well be a nondiscriminatory factor which may be taken into account by an institution in this area. However, I would suggest that you review our advice with your general counsel before acting in accordance with that.

Thomas H. Greene (Hartwick College): In the case Ernie mentioned, would you feel it would be legal, and I am talking about hypothetically, using that \$400,000 figure, if it were the difference between men's athletics and women's athletics and had to be made up, can it be done over four years, \$100,000, \$200,000, \$300,000, and \$400,000, as it seems to be indicated in their rules?

Mr. Kramer: It can be done in that way if there is a rationale for doing so which relates to the development requirements of the sports in question.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I would like to ask a question of the first presenter, who indicated that by expanding the championships for women in the NCAA we might thereby expand equality of opportunity. If an institution belongs to both the NCAA and the AIAW, and both offer women's national championships, what test could be applied to determine the equality of opportunity for national competition?

This may seem a facetious question, but I do not mean it to be so. Suppose that an institution did belong to both and the women had the opportunity, therefore, to compete in two national championships and the men had the opportunity to compete only in one, assuming the AIAW does not offer championships for men. What test could be applied to determine equality of opportunity under these circumstances?

Mr. Scott: The only way I can respond to that is that each individual school would have to determine. It is not really an issue of what championships are offered, because the test is being applied not to the NCAA but to the University of Iowa. So the question really becomes, as far as HEW is concerned, specifically in the regulations, are the postseason competitive opportunities equivalent for the students on your campus?

The question then becomes, if the NCAA Division III decides to offer women's championships in some sports and the AIAW offers women's championships in the same sports, but only one NCAA championship exists for men at the University of Iowa, are the opportunities equivalent?

The only thing I meant to suggest by my remarks was that it seems to me that, first, there is no legal impediment to the NCAA offering postseason championships to women; and, secondly, it seems to me that by the NCAA moving in the direction of offering additional championships, postseason championships for women, the opportunity for women on each individual campus to participate in the championships has to be augmented.

I can't give you a rigid test. Equivalency is the test.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: Are there any other questions or comments? If there are no announcements, the general round table is adjourned.

[The session adjourned at 5:10 p.m.]

FINAL BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Morning, January 8, 1980

The business session of the 74th NCAA Convention was called to order in the Imperial Ballroom at 8 a.m. by NCAA President William J. Flynn.

4. ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

[Motions were made, seconded and approved to accept the reports of the sports and general committees, treasurer, Council and Executive Committee.]

5. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Flynn: Now we will turn to the amendments as listed in our convention program. We have the consent package, which Gus Sullivan will present.

Consent Package—Constitution

James P. Sullivan (Boston State College): I move adoption of Proposals 1 through 6, offered as a consent package of amendments to the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal Nos. 1-6 (pages A-1-4) were approved.]

Consent Package—Bylaws

Aldo A. Sebben (Southwest Missouri State University): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposals 7 through 20, offered as a consent package of amendments to the Bylaws.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal Nos. 7-20 (pages A-4-14) were approved.]

Convention Delegates

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): On behalf of the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 21.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment would increase from three to four the number of accredited delegates an active member may have at an NCAA Convention. This legislation, which is simply permissive and not mandatory in nature, would allow the active participation of one more person without preempting the opportunity for participation of any one of the three persons now involved, the athletic directors, faculty representatives and executive officers.

The primary purpose of the proposal is to provide greater opportunity for women athletic administrators to attend and participate and

thereby gain desired experience in working with and as a part of the NCAA.

[Proposal No. 21 (pages A-14-15) was approved.]

Postseason Football—Tickets

Charles Samson (Texas A&M University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 22.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal is made up essentially of three parts. The first, under No. 1, relates to providing a sponsoring bowl an opportunity, prior to July 31 of a given year, to change the percentage of tickets made available to participating institutions. The purpose of this is to accommodate certain bowls that on occasion anticipate that all of the institutional tickets will not be used and to enable them, through advance planning, to have better success in selling all of their tickets.

Item No. 2 is concerned with providing the NCAA officers and the Council an opportunity under special circumstances to change the policy for ticket allocation. The reason for this is to accommodate some unforeseen circumstance, perhaps an energy crunch that might occur late in the season, and to enable the NCAA to change the policy to accommodate these special situations.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 all are tied in with a delineation of the mechanics of handling the tickets and are believed to be superior to those in the existing legislation.

David H. Strack (University of Arizona): Mr. President, I speak as chairman of the Extra Events Committee, which is unanimous in its opposition to this amendment. The primary reason for the opposition is the first proposal, which in effect would allow the bowls to arbitrarily reduce the number of tickets which would be made available to the competing institutions.

In our judgment this would not be in the best interest of the universities. It would destroy the minimum ticket allotment which now, under our rule, requires that one-third of the total must be made available to the schools; and it would, in effect, allow each bowl to decide the number it would give to each school.

Article 2, revised at the request of the bowls, did allow for the one-third; and it did, at their request, require the university to make a decision within 10 days on the number of tickets it would sell. The rules, as now written, appear to us to be fair to all bowls and the universities.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): Mr. Chairman, I have problems with the grammar of the statement. In the opening paragraph is a statement that concludes with "unless." I would interpret Items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as following the "unless." Items 1 and 2 seem to fit that; but 3, 4 and 5 don't seem to fit the "unless."

Mr. Samson: That is true. The "unless" does apply to Items 1 and 2; and I think, as suggested by the period at the end of Item 2, this seems to be a pattern that is followed in the NCAA Manual.

Kenneth W. Herrick (Texas Christian University): If it is in order, Mr. President, I would like to move the question be divided so that we

can have a vote on Item 1 by itself and Item 2 by itself, and leave Items 3, 4 and 5 together as a package.

[The motion to divide was seconded and approved.]

President Flynn: Now, we can go back and debate the main proposition.

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): As a member of the Extra Events Committee, I would like to support what Dave Strack has said. This was not brought to our attention. We thought we had a pretty good rule which would protect our member institutions. I would suggest if there are problems they be brought to the attention of the Extra Events Committee.

We have a meeting in April where we actually have a forum with the bowls. I think things like this should be discussed there.

[On a divided vote, Proposal No. 22 (pages A-15-16) was defeated by all divisions.]

Scheduling Contracts

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division I Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 23.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 23 (page A-16) was approved.]

Complimentary Tickets

James E. Delany (Ohio Valley Conference): I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 24.

[The motion was seconded.]

It intends to make the protection of the sale of complimentary tickets an easier task. Presently the constitution outlaws only complimentary tickets above face value. This proposal is intended to make complimentary tickets complimentary, and to outlaw the sale at value, below value or exchanging for anything of value. It is essentially a problem on campuses where events are so highly attended that the tickets placed in the student-athletes' hands are marketable commodities.

I think, even though it is a Division I problem predominately, it is a problem for the Association in general because of the recruiting advantages it places at institutions in a situation where they have events regularly sold out.

[Proposal No. 24 (pages A-16-17) was approved.]

Extra Benefit—Tickets

James E. Delany (Ohio Valley Conference): Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 25.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal intends to correct the problem that has occurred on several campuses around the country. In addition to sometimes supplying four complimentary tickets, institutions also sell at face value to the student-athlete additional tickets for highly attended

support proposed Amendment No. 28-1.

[Proposal No. 28-1 (page A-19) was approved.]

[Proposal No. 28 (pages A-18-19) was approved as amended by Proposal No. 28-1.]

Extra Benefit—Tickets

Merle K. Loken (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): I voted on the prevailing side of Proposal No. 25. I move its reconsideration.

[The motion was seconded.]

Hugh D. Hindman (Ohio State University): When you really consider this thing, student-athletes at those schools that do not sell out have the opportunity to purchase the tickets at any number beyond complimentary. For those of us who have sellouts (we have had 73 straight sellouts in football), it would be a real disservice to our student-athletes because our rule is that the normal student is allowed to purchase one ticket, and we should allow that to our football players also.

Beyond their complimentary number—and in the Big Ten it is two, three and four, depending on your year in school—we would then be allowed to offer our student-athletes one beyond that. It is an extreme penalty to an institution that has a successful program, either in football or basketball.

Kenneth W. Herrick (Texas Christian University): We passed Proposal No. 24, which, as I understand it, prohibits the students from selling tickets awarded to them at face value or below. If we defeat Proposal No. 25, then this means that tickets we sell to the student or give to him, he can sell at face value or below.

President Flynn: I would say that is a correct statement. They are not complimentary tickets; they will be bought and purchased and they can sell them at face value.

[The motion for reconsideration of Proposal No. 25 (page A-17) was defeated.]

[Proposal No. 29 (pages A-19-20) was withdrawn.]

Unclassified Membership

Louis A. Myers (University of Arizona): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 30.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 30 was approved by all divisions.]

[Proposal No. 31 was withdrawn.]

Division I Criteria

Olav B. Kollevoll (Lafayette College): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division I Steering Committee, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 32.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal would require sponsorship of at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership in Division I by those institutions that do not sponsor football or do not classify their

events. In some instances, this is a proper practice in that the student-athlete uses them for additional family members or friends.

However, in some instances this practice has also been abused; and this proposal attempts to place the student-athlete in the same position as any other student on campus with regard to obtaining tickets beyond his complimentary tickets for a highly competitive event.

[Proposal No. 25 (page A-17) was approved, 267-115 (two-thirds majority required). A subsequent motion to reconsider was defeated (see page 87).]

Permissible Awards

John L. Toner (University of Connecticut): On behalf of the NCAA Council and its steering committee, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 26.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 26 (pages A-17-18) was approved.]

Awards for Special Events

James A. Castaneda (Rice University): I would like to propose the adoption of Proposal No. 27.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to point out in 1972 the dollar amount fixed on these awards was \$100. By amendment of this body in 1975, the amount was doubled to \$200. This does not propose to make substantive changes in the philosophy of the award, but simply to take into account current inflation; and the proposed change for a five-year period is a 50 percent raise.

[Proposal No. 27 (page A-18) was defeated, 247-131 (two-thirds majority required).]

Multiple Awards

John Pont (Northwestern University): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 28.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 28 clarifies, just as does No. 26, some of the ambiguity experienced in particular with senior awards. I might point out that the dollar figures mentioned here are in line with the awards in most schools. I am speaking here of jackets, blankets, watches and the like.

E. John Larsen (University of Southern California): On behalf of the Pacific-10 Conference, I move adoption of Amendment No. 28-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

The amount specified in the original proposal, \$75 for an individual award and \$150 for the aggregate awards for senior student-athletes, appears to be out of line; because the last time an individual award was at \$75 was prior to August 1, 1974, when the amount was raised to \$100; subsequently, in 1978, it was raised to \$150 for an individual award.

Since that time, the consumer price index has increased over 50 percent and yet the original proposal would suggest slashing by 50 percent the amount of an individual award. So I urge the Convention to

football in that division. This means that approximately 178 schools of about 258 have an eight-sport criterion; and again, as I stated, it would bring all Division I schools in line with the same criterion.

Gerald B. Wyness (West Coast Athletic Conference): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak in opposition. The institutions in my conference are of the same opinion as they have been in the past, which is that the sport of football is not necessarily a prerequisite for athletic excellence in any event.

We have a number of Divisions II and III schools that have far exceeded the minimum requirement and have 14 to 16 sports. Those schools are typically state-supported. Legislation of this kind, at this particular point, it seems to me, discriminates against the private school which is not state-supported and requires an addition of two sports to come into compliance with a football-based program. But, in effect, it perhaps would mean an addition of four sports because of the implications with the women's programs. During this time of increasing financial straits, I would urge the membership not to support this motion.

Victor Bubas (Sun Belt Conference): I am speaking against Proposal No. 32, which would make it mandatory to have eight men's sports in Division I. We are not philosophically opposed to eight sports, but we ask why now? Yesterday, and for many years and months, we have been confused about how to cope with Title IX. The headlines today read, "Confused NCAA leaves Title IX to the ruling of the courts."

What we need now is all the flexibility that we can award ourselves. For example, some institutions in the Southern Conference have had to drop wrestling. Think about that. All of us need time to make interim decisions as we attempt to cope with an alarming rise in costs due to inflation, and we need rules which allow us to add or drop any sport as we see fit.

The timing of this proposal is what hurts or may hurt. In past years, when it took compassion and not selfishness to help those that did not have the resources to cope with such items as reorganization, we helped each other.

We ask your help in this matter now. We need flexibility to cope with inflation and Title IX. Some of you who have eight or more sports now may need that flexibility also. We ask for your help to defeat Proposal No. 32.

Earl J. Kronenberger (Xavier University): I would like to speak in opposition. I would like to add another dimension to this issue, that is, one of the students' needs. It is very possible that some of us, if this is passed, will have to go back to our universities and practically force our student body to come up with some new sports.

Now, I am sure we have an interest on our campuses in relation to other sports; but I feel that it is a duty of this body not to force onto a student body what you would like to have in this regard, but rather have the students come up with their preferences on athletics and then we can implement it.

I ask you to vote against this in relation to the needs of the students on our campuses.

Robert D. Loring (DePauw University): I speak in opposition to this amendment. It should be a time when we are concerned about quality in athletics and not quantity. I believe this proposal speaks to just having a number of sports. It might be time for the NCAA to start looking at the maximum number of sports and not the minimum.

Robert Vanatta (Trans America Athletic Conference): I would like to speak also in opposition to this proposal. Most of the comments we completely agree with; but our concerns are mainly two—one, continued confusion about Title IX and, two, the greatly increased financial strain that would be put on a number of our members at this time. Of course, this is something that none of us needs.

Marc F. Griesbach (Marquette University): I would like to speak in opposition and also to acknowledge those who have spoken before me. I think all those arguments need be seriously considered. I would like to present a further argument. It seems the only reason for further legislation is need. It seems to me also that the 85 percent criterion in Division I is adequate. It has not led to any weakness in any Division I school. I see no further reason for adding a criterion which may be a serious burden on some students and some universities.

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): I would like to speak in support of the measure. The philosophy of structuring the NCAA is based primarily on grouping a number of institutions with similar athletic and academic interests into three major divisions. This legislation simply provides that all members of Division I sponsor a program of reasonable breadth, quality and richness, a minimum of eight sports.

This would create a division that truly consists of similar institutions and similar programs. It is not only logical but proper criteria. It would be subject to the three-year allowance of time to meet the criteria. The institutions would have three years to move from six to eight sports if this were adopted.

It would not be, I think, creating a hardship to the students but rather offering a program that is richer and should provide a greater opportunity for students. I urge the adoption of the measure and urge your positive vote.

Mr. Griesbach: It seems to me an odd sort of argument to say that, because part of a division has required a certain number of sports, this criterion must be applied to all. It seems to me the serious question is whether that criterion is an essential one. Do we need this legislation? On that basis, I see no reason to vote for this amendment.

[Proposal No. 32 (page A-21) was defeated by Division I, 97-128.]

Division I Criteria

John L. Toner (University of Connecticut): On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 33.

[The motion was seconded.]

This Proposal No. 33 would require each member institution in

Division I to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those of the NCAA regulations governing Division I postseason competition. If adopted, the proposal would have the following positive effects: Each Division I member institution would be required to conduct its regular-season competition in accordance with the same rules and regulations, thus promoting equality of competition in both regular-season and postseason events; the administrative difficulties encountered as a result of the application of different rules for regular-season and postseason competition would be removed; the administration of championship events would be facilitated because teams could be selected on the basis of regular-season records achieved by individuals who meet postseason national eligibility requirements.

In addition, it should be noted that in most instances the eligibility provisions set forth in Bylaw 4 may be applied by the institution without processing such matters through the national office. Further, the vast majority of Division I institutions already apply these regulations to regular-season competition. Therefore, the adoption of such regulations as a Division I membership criterion will create no additional administrative requirements of any significance. In fact, it could eliminate the administrative difficulties resulting in the dual system that the regulations presently imply.

Finally, it would eliminate recruiting advantages gained by those who choose not to abide by the law for in-season competition.

Stan Bates (Western Athletic Conference): I have been asked by some people why the Intercollegiate Commissioners Association opposed this in the past times it was on the floor of the Convention. The attitude of the commissioners and the association at that time was that they felt this should be an institutional or a conference prerogative and there should be autonomy in this particular area.

Certainly, it was nothing that would liberalize rules, as far as the commissioners' association was concerned; and each of the conferences has rules and regulations that are more strict now than those of the championship events.

Ferdinand A. Geiger (Stanford University): I support Commissioner Bates in opposition to Proposal No. 33. We have had the principle of institutional autonomy articulated in this law before. It is an important principle and also a fundamental principle in our Manual as contained in the constitution, that is, the principle of institutional control and responsibility.

Each of us has a schedule book. Each of us can control our programs in that way. There may be occasions when an institution or conference may want to make an exception to an eligibility rule. I think we should retain that right as institutions and conferences. I urge the defeat of Proposal No. 33.

Mr. Toner: The objections from the conferences that this should be a conference or institution prerogative and the argument for autonomy of institutions have been with us a long, long time. I think conferences can still offer much guidance and serve as agents whenever any matter arises that would cause an appeal of any one of the rules. I think for

consistency and in light of the fact that we are playing more and more for national championships, based on won and lost games in season, that the rules should be the same for all.

[Proposal No. 33 (pages A-21-22) was approved by Division I.]

Division I Criteria

Tom Parac (Montana State University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 34.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 34 speaks to retaining the current percentage requirement for scheduling in Division I basketball. There are a number of reasons that this item is on the agenda. Basically, many of us are located geographically where it is extremely difficult to schedule people in our own division without a great amount of travel and cost to our programs; and that is a major factor for this proposal being on the Convention floor.

I think the rule, as we currently have it, is a good one. The 85 percent rule would make it much too restrictive and would cost many of our programs unnecessary dollars in a time when we should be looking to conserve.

The other factor that needs to be considered here is there are those of us who have difficulty getting some of the top Division I basketball-playing institutions to come play on our campus, which I don't think is good for college basketball. So this being the case, we would then be playing all of our nonconference games on the road if we were further restricted by a requirement to play Division I institutions to that degree.

[Proposal No. 34 (page A-22) was defeated by Division I.]

Division I Criteria

Kenneth W. Herrick (Texas Christian University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 35.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 35 (pages A-22-23) was approved by Division I.]

Division I-A Football Criteria

David W. Holmes (Fresno State University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 36.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Chairman, I now move adoption of the amendment to the amendment, Proposal No. 36-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Very simply, this proposal would allow the Council, by a two-thirds majority, to grant exemptions in the case of the stadium criteria. It would also allow them to grant an exception to the 17,000 attendance for one of the four years prior to completion of construction of a stadium.

In the case of Fresno State University, we are building a 30,000-seat

stadium. We cannot qualify, though, under the 17,000 rule because we are forced to play in a stadium with a maximum capacity of 13,100 people.

We know that we can comply. In fact, we are getting about \$7½ million that will allow us to comply with that requirement the first year after the completion of the stadium. I would like to add that our community, the people of the Fresno area, have donated over \$6 million toward the construction of the stadium. That is quite a commitment on their part. One of the commitments on our part is that we remain Division I-A. We hope that the membership here will support this. In doing so, we will allow Fresno to fulfill its commitment to its programs, to its conference and to its community.

Cecil N. Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): I stand in support of this proposed legislation. Having been involved while I was at Fresno State in the early development of a stadium concept, and seeing the number of years that this project was tied up in litigation and not being able to proceed, and knowing of the commitment of people in the San Joaquin Valley and in Fresno to the tune of well in excess of \$6 million, I would submit to you that there are extenuating circumstances and that this does not open the gates. The check is still with the Council, and I would urge support of the membership for this legislation.

[Proposal No. 36-1 (page A-23) was approved by Division I-A football.]

[Proposal No. 36 (page A-23) was approved by Division I-A football as amended by Proposal No. 36-1.]

[Proposal No. 37 (pages A-23-24) was withdrawn.]

Division II Criteria

Chalmer G. Hixson (Wayne State University): Mr. Chairman, I rise to move adoption of Proposal No. 38.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amends Bylaw 9-2, concerning Division II membership criteria, by adding a new paragraph and relettering the rest of them. This proposal would make it a requirement for Division II members to conduct all of the institutions' regular season competition under eligibility rules at least as stringent as those for championship play, Bylaw 4-1.

The Division II survey conducted earlier this year indicates that approximately 72 percent of those responding (and 80 percent of Division II did respond to that survey) favored this type of criterion. That was the primary reason that the steering committee recommended this proposal to the Council for sponsorship.

This type of requirement would equalize the eligibility of the student-athletes in all Division II institutions; and you no longer would have the situation where the team down the road, which doesn't intend to participate in Division II championships, may use players against you. Perhaps that team beat you and this law keeps you out of the consideration for the play-offs.

There are some adverse effects of this proposal. Some people view it as an invasion of institutional or conference autonomy. Others say that institutions with joint membership in the NCAA and the NAIA might leave us to apply the eligibility rules they wish to use in their competitions with the NAIA schools.

I must report here that yesterday, in the Division II round table, there was a straw vote soundly opposing this amendment.

Thomas J. Niland Jr. (LeMoyne College): I rise in opposition to Proposal No. 38 for the very reasons that were presented, those of institutional autonomy. In some of those sports in Division II, we are not going to compete for national championships, and we can use the rules we are using in our areas. I speak in opposition to Proposal No. 38, particularly with respect to the autonomy of some schools which are dual members.

George H. Hobson (Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): We strongly oppose this, primarily because of the fact that we have a tremendous number of dual members that belong to the NAIA and the NCAA; and, having worked on some of the committees that select teams for championships, we have not had any great problems because of people that could not compete because they don't meet requirements. You also have the aspect of the women's sports, which will conflict with this if we should pass it. We strongly oppose it.

[Proposal No. 38 (page A-24) was defeated by Division II.]

Division II Criteria

Asa N. Green (Livingston University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 39.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment would reduce from six to four the number of sports an institution must sponsor in Division II. We realize that a great many institutions already have six sports; but those who do not will, we think, encounter problems at this particular point in time in meeting the requirement.

We think that many of those who have six sports may see a need to restructure their programs. The cost pressures that are upon us because of inflation are obvious. We have the prospect of making substantial commitments to women's sports. At the same time, our revenues are being pressed downward.

There are very few Division II institutions which have athletic programs that generate any substantial amount of revenue. Private colleges, and many public institutions, must depend upon allocation of student fees and contributions to finance their programs. The unstable and declining enrollments are going to restrict those fees and make it difficult to increase them as the number of students stabilizes. Those schools that can fund part of their program from state funds find we must compete with those funds against other priorities that are not keeping pace with inflation.

This has direct implications. You can use state funds for athletic programs; but it has equally severe indirect implications also, we think.

required to belong to the NCAA, would satisfy that statement of our philosophy.

[Proposal No. 39 (page A-24) was defeated by Division II.]

Division II Criteria

Sherwood O. Berg (South Dakota State University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 40.

[The motion was seconded.]

This provision was adopted by Division I a year ago; and it says that the Council may approve a non-NCAA sport, such as sailing and archery, for an institution to count in meeting the sports sponsorship criteria.

There is no great demand from the Division II membership on this. However, as you have just heard, there are a few Division II members who have not reached the Division II sport requirement. That was the intent of the Division II Steering Committee, with the concurrence of the Council, to offer this as a possible source of relief for any institution which might be able to use this provision in Division II. I urge its adoption.

[Proposal No. 40 (pages A-24-25) was approved by Division II.]

Division III Criteria

Edward W. Malan (Pomona-Pitzer Colleges): In behalf of the Council and the Division III Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 41.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of Proposal No. 41 is to establish a basketball scheduling requirement of more than 50 percent against members in Division III. This is the same proposal as the proposition now in effect for football. It was presented as the result of a survey of Division III members last spring that indicated their desire for such a proposal.

It does contain waiver provisions for those institutions who are geographically located where there are not sufficient numbers of Division III members to meet this requirement. Yesterday at the round table, I was asked what we could expect in terms of the Council's inclination to grant waivers. I indicated that the Council used the rule of reason. I hope the chair will support me in that statement.

Houston Wheeler (Trinity University): We are in a region and also in districts that reach from the Mississippi River to the West Coast. There are many schools in that region or in certain districts that only have two, some of them one and two schools of the Division III rating. I see no reason why legislation should be passed whereby each year we have to appeal to the Council, or to a committee, to go ahead and play our schedule without certainly being able to reach the 50 percentage.

[Proposal No. 41 (page A-25) was approved by Division III.]

Division III Criteria

David R. Ocorr (University of Rochester): I move adoption of Proposal No. 42.

It will be very difficult to allocate increased funds to athletics if at the same time our revenues and appropriations are not adequate to expand and maintain our academic programs.

I think all of us must be, more than ever, mindful of costs. The press, in recent months and over the past year, have reported a number of institutions that have curtailed or abandoned intercollegiate athletics. I don't know of any of those thus far that have been NCAA members, and our strong commitment to athletics will protect us from those pressures. But we are not going to be immune from them.

Our colleagues in Division I just defeated, and I think wisely so, a proposal to increase the number of sports in that division from four to eight. I think the same arguments that appeared to influence them—inflation, the cost of Title IX and a concern for quality and not quantity—apply to this amendment.

Pro forma compliance with an arbitrary required number of sports is not necessarily going to enhance the quality of competition. As an Association, I think that we ought to have only those requirements that are essential. We believe that the four-sport requirement is adequate to prevent an institution from concentrating its resources on one sport, and that it has provided and will continue to provide good opportunities for competition.

Lawrence Fitzgerald (Southern Connecticut State College): Mr. Chairman, I find it somewhat confusing that we would consider Proposal No. 39 and attempt to reduce the number of sports to four, with the argument being based on financial considerations.

When one looks at Proposal No. 61, those same advocates of reducing the number of sports for financial arguments also argue for an increase in the maximum number of awards that may be presented. I see something of an inconsistency in the argument, and I ask that the number of sports be kept and not be abused.

Mr. Green: Mr. President, may I respond to that? One of my colleagues will later address himself to the scholarship question and will point out that there were substantive, and perhaps compelling, reasons for us to sponsor that amendment.

I would also point out that the added cost of 10 scholarships is, in most instances, going to be less than the cost of adding one or even two sports.

Stanley J. Marshall (South Dakota State University): Certainly, six sports do not constitute an extravagant program. This Association believes in the broadly based program; and I certainly hope we will not reduce the interpretation of the number of sports necessary to four, which would be absolutely ridiculous.

Hubert Heitman Jr. (University of California, Davis): Yesterday in the Division II round table, we accepted with no dissension, as far as I am aware, a Division II philosophy which was a restatement of one that had been previously approved. The first item of it is that the members of Division II believe in offering a maximum amount of intercollegiate athletic participation to as many of its students as possible.

I find it a little hard to believe that four sports, which is the minimum

[The motion was seconded.]

I had planned to talk in some detail supporting Proposal No. 42 and why it improves the existing legislation, which has found favor in Division III, even though it invades institutional autonomy in general and financial aid offices in particular. But Ed Malan's fine work at the Division III round table and the promulgation of the steering committee's guidelines dated January 6, 1980, to interpret Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(5), (6) and (7) have shortened my remarks.

I have written my thoughts in the December 15 issue of the NCAA News. Hence, there is no need to dwell on all those concerns, because it certainly would be redundant. Suffice it to say, I feel we have made a monumental mistake in the vital area of financial aid based on need.

We, in effect, advocate no recognition of athletic talent in Division III. If this proposal does not pass, and the straw vote indicated it might not, we plan to come to Miami Beach and to resubmit the amendment, to rework the financial aid regulations for Division III so that we do not end up with a Division IV or a Division III-AA.

Eugene M. Haas (Gettysburg College): In keeping with the feeling of the division in the round table yesterday, I don't think a lengthy speech is necessary because we would be beating a dead horse. I feel that we were beat but not quite out, so I would like to say a few words.

We have supported the philosophy of Proposal No. 42, and we fought for several amendments last year and they were defeated. One of the members of the division yesterday suggested that those of you who support No. 42 apply for Division II. Well, we were formerly within Division II; and we conducted a survey and found we need approximately an additional \$150,000 to \$200,000 in order to compete in that division for aid. We reverted to Division III.

Many thought that we would control Division III when we moved. In case anybody feels that is what happened, I want to point out we have not had a winning football season for 10 years and we have had one or two in basketball. Those are the areas of major emphasis. I am not speaking for a selfish intent.

After having the discussion on Title IX yesterday and preparing an analogy with this problem in Division III, I feel a little bit the same way that everyone does, but with a little different impression. It all comes down to the final decision that each of the institutions has to conduct their affairs in their own area and not have intrusion from outside forces. All we really ask is to conduct our programs within the need philosophy of Division III.

There is one other point. There might be some institutions that find themselves in the same position we are in, that if we had to spread our low amount of resource in a common denominator across the entire realm of the student body, we are very lowly endowed; we don't have a great deal of grant money available. Some institutions do have a much higher percentage of grant money; and when they formulate their so-called packages, those of us that are the poor sisters will have a larger percentage on self-help and loans. The ones that are well to do will have a lower percentage of loans and self-help. The point is, the rich

get richer and the poor stay poorer.

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College): I speak in opposition to Proposition No. 42. A number of questions have been raised, both within and outside of Division III, regarding how Proposition No. 42 relates to aid based on need. I think a word of clarification might be in order.

A number of years ago, Division III passed the concept of aid based on need. It did so for two reasons—first, because of the costs involved and in an attempt to reduce them (I might say parenthetically those costs are real in terms of recent interpretations of Title IX); second, because of an attempt to develop a distinctive philosophy for Division III. We are now using aid based on need and find it to be a simple and effective system, with one exception.

The exception that we have run into is the case where a student-athlete is required to accept less aid as an athlete than he would receive if he were a nonathlete. We have adjusted that for such things as academic scholarships; we have proposed to tie up a number of loose ends on job possibilities; and, in the process, we believe that aid based on need is an effective and equitable system for determining the maximum amount of aid that a student can receive.

Last year, however, was a different story. We took a second step in developing a philosophy; and that step dealt not with the maximum amount of aid, but rather with the composition of the package—what amounts of loan, grant, work, etc. In that proposal, we are seeking to develop a philosophy whereby athletes are treated the same as other students on the campuses.

The legislation that was passed last year was the first step in that process. We expect that it will be able to be modified and improved during the years ahead until it becomes effective in 1981 and '82.

Proposition No. 42 reverses that legislation of last year; and we, therefore, urge opposition to No. 42, and ask the delegates to sustain the action we took last year and permit us to further the development of our division's philosophy.

[Proposal No. 42 (page A-26) was defeated by Division III.]

Division III Criteria

Gordon M. Brewer (Hope College): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 43.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal 43, as indicated by Dr. Weller, will be an extension of the philosophy of equal treatment of all students in Division III schools by extending that privilege now accorded to nonathlete students of securing on-campus jobs beyond their need if they deem it wise.

There was a great deal of discussion in the round table and several straw votes were taken. I don't want to belabor the point, but there is some consensus that emerges to the effect that the principle of equal opportunity for this type of employment for all students to eliminate the discrimination against the student-athlete would outweigh any

risk—we thought those risks would be minimal—of abuse of this practice.

The very nature of the jobs that are available, the examination of that, the hours that could be worked, the wages paid and so forth, pointed out, we think, the uniqueness of Division III schools in their programs. Therefore, I urge support of this proposal.

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College): We are the joint sponsor of this proposal and also of Proposal No. 44. Since I speak on behalf of the athletic directors and the presidents of the Iowa Conference, and since the parliamentarian has ruled that No. 44 will be moot if No. 43 passes, I think it would be appropriate to speak briefly at this time.

Our conference feels very, very strongly that the concept involved in both Nos. 43 and 44 should be adopted. That is the reason we have submitted both of these amendments in an attempt to make sure that it gets passed if at all possible.

We would prefer, however, to pass Proposal No. 44. The reason is that we feel No. 43 will offer a temptation for coaches to misuse the concept of a job in the recruiting of new students. The coach is likely to say to an athlete, "I can't guarantee you a job, but we do have jobs available that I can help you get attached to"; and in so doing create some confusion, I think, and also tend to create some destructive type of recruiting pressure.

Proposal No. 44 is the same as No. 43 except that it does not apply to freshmen. Therefore, we are concerned that the jobs that are being used inequitably, that athletes are frozen out of, are jobs that are typically in the upper-class years. The recruiting violation or the recruiting perversions could well take place only in new students. Therefore, we could accomplish what we seek to do for our upper-class students and avoid the temptation for abuse in the recruiting process by defeating Proposition No. 43 and, therefore, passing Proposition No. 44.

In the straw vote at the round table, it was very clear that if No. 43 is defeated, No. 44 has overwhelming support. Therefore, I would urge the delegates in Division III to vote "no" on No. 43 and, therefore, make No. 44 a relevant proposition that could be voted "yes."

[Proposal No. 43 (pages A-26-27) was approved by Division III.]

[Proposal No. 44 (page A-27) became moot with the adoption of Proposal No. 43.]

Academic Honor Awards

Robert F. Riedel (State University College, Geneseo): I move adoption of Proposal No. 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is to provide optional means by which students entering Division III member institutions may qualify for academic honor awards and to establish a standard for granting such awards to continuing students who do not meet the initial qualification standards.

I think it is important to emphasize the new option will be available only when a student's high school class rank is unavailable. Now, this

also clarifies that a student does not qualify for such an award upon entrance and may earn one based upon his college academic achievement.

[Proposal No. 45 (pages A-27-28) was approved by Division III.]

[Proposal No. 46 (page A-28) was withdrawn.]

Preliminary Inquiry

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): On behalf of the Committee on Infractions and at the request of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 47.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is the first of several proposals illustrating the changing nature of the infractions program, wherein situations arise for the first time or in which we feel that more information should be given to those folks who could be affected by the process.

This particular proposal simply assures an institution that, in the case of a preliminary inquiry, it will receive notification of the progress of the inquiry in a reasonable period of time.

[Proposal No. 47 (pages A-28-29) was approved.]

Appeals to Council

Harry M. Cross (University of Washington): On behalf of the Council and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions, I move adoption of Proposal No. 48.

[The motion was seconded.]

As Jack Sawyer stated in reference to No. 47, this is another of those proposals regarding enforcement procedure. It reflects an identification need.

There are situations where individuals do appear before the Committee on Infractions with the end result that a potential penalty may be imposed upon that individual by the institution. There has not been any clearly identified means by which that individual may appeal the determination, because the appeal is by the institution itself. Of course, there have been times when the institution is not particularly interested in appealing that sort of thing.

This is designed to assure individuals who do participate in the hearing for the Committee on Infractions of the opportunity to have their case reviewed by the Council.

[Proposal No. 48 (page A-29) was approved.]

Council Appeal Procedure

Joseph R. Geraud (University of Wyoming): In behalf of the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 49.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is another in a series of amendments to the enforcement procedures. This particular provision will provide a written description of the manner in which appeals will be handled before the Council and the actions that would be expected of the Council.

[Proposal No. 49 (pages A-29-30) was approved.]

Enforcement—Restitution

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): In behalf of the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 50.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 50 is another proposal to clarify current policy. It makes no change in the policy. It simply separates for clarification the actions related to individuals and teams.

[Proposal No. 50 (page A-30) was approved.]

Enforcement—Restitution

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 51.

[The motion was seconded.]

Item No. 51 relates to another action in the same Section 10. The actions are available to the Council in the event that a student-athlete who is ineligible is permitted to participate. This particular section provides some relief in that the share of the television receipts would not include that portion which has been shared with the conference members.

In the second part, this act provides that in the event such ineligible student-athlete does participate, that action can be taken and states that any such funds thus remitted will be devoted to the postgraduate scholarship program.

[Proposal No. 51 (pages A-30-31) was approved.]

Attendance at Infractions Hearings

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): In behalf of the Council and the Committee on Infractions, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 52.

[The motion was seconded.]

A prospective student-athlete can face the loss of eligibility for postseason competition if the institution is found guilty of illegal recruitment. Since his due process rights are affected, we want to add prospective student-athletes to the list of people that the institution can bring to the hearing.

[Proposal No. 52 (pages A-31-32) was approved.]

Review of Tape Recordings

Harry M. Cross (University of Washington): Mr. President, on behalf of the NCAA Council and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions, I move adoption of Proposal No. 53.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is a bit different. This proposal clarifies the policy which has existed with reference to the availability of tapes of the hearings. The tapes will be made available with the approval of the Committee on Infractions. The investigative staff has the same restrictions in seeking to hear the tapes as the member institution does. Further, the proposal

identifies the members who participated in the hearing as being authorized to hear the tapes, as well as the institution.
[Proposal No. 53 (page A-32) was approved.]

Committee on Infractions Confidential Reports

Frank J. Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): As a member of the Committee on Infractions, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 54.

[The motion was seconded.]

There has been concern expressed in the past over the fact that the confidential report of the findings of the committee and the expanded confidential report in the event of an appeal are both prepared by the staff. The purpose of the amendment is to make clear that the confidential report is prepared under the direction of the chairman of the Committee on Infractions and the expanded confidential report is subject to the approval of the committee. It is to reassure those who are concerned about the fact that the reports are prepared initially by the staff.

[Proposal No. 54 (pages A-32-33) was approved.]

Enforcement Procedure—Penalties

Frank J. Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): I move adoption of Proposal No. 55.

[The motion was seconded.]

The amendment contemplated by Proposal No. 55 provides that, in the event of probation and in the event the sanctions imposed cannot be implemented because of action by someone other than the NCAA, there may be an extension or adjustment of penalties subsequently.

The amendment makes clear that, in the event that occurs, there will be notice to the institution and a hearing before the Committee on Infractions; and any action taken by the Committee on Infractions is subject to appeal to the Council.

[Proposal No. 55 (page A-33) was approved.]

Financial Aid Definition

Charles M. Neinas (Big Eight Conference): Mr. Chairman, I will move the adoption of Proposal No. 56.

[The motion was seconded.]

The National Collegiate Athletic Association initially authorized the grant-in-aid for athletes in 1952. As a result, a student-athlete could receive a full ride, which would include room, board, books, tuition and \$15 per month incidental allowance.

By the way, should this proposal pass, we suggest that the editorial committee change the word "fees" to "expenses."

As you are aware, the Association's membership voted in 1973 to eliminate the \$15 per month incidental allowance. We all recognize that \$15 did not have the same purchasing power in 1978 as it did in 1952. In fact, a review, based upon an economic evaluation, indicates an

individual would need approximately \$45 today to equal the same purchasing power of \$15 in 1952. The Big Eight Conference recently conducted a survey of its membership in an attempt to determine the difference between the listed cost of education, as published in each institution's catalog, and the maximum allowable financial assistance permitted pursuant to the NCAA Constitution.

The listed cost of education in each instance was substantially higher than the permissible full grant award as authorized by the NCAA. The average difference between the catalog cost and a full athletic grant was approximately \$800. I would recommend to those of you assembled that when you return home you may wish to run a similar survey. We are fully aware of the impact of Title IX, inflation, declining enrollment in the '80s, and the status of the economy.

We recognize, however, that there is a need to consider the needs of today's student-athlete. Consequently, the Big Eight Conference has voted to sponsor legislation designed to increase the permissible grant award by authorizing a \$50 per month incidental fee.

I recognize this, as a constitutional amendment designed to increase grant-in-aid allowances, is not likely to be well received by the NCAA membership. The timing is not the best—I got that impression at yesterday's round table. It is time, however, for the membership of the NCAA to be cognizant of the situation involving today's student.

In conclusion, yesterday we saw 10 outstanding athletes—five former athletes, five current athletes. The five athletes who were seated to your right, all were entitled to \$15 per month. The five who were seated to your left were not. If you were to give today's athletes the equivalent of what the athlete received 20 years ago, he should be entitled to a \$50 per month incidental expense allowance.

David R. Gavitt (Providence College): I would like to speak in behalf of this amendment as a reflection of the board of directors and the legislative committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, which has undertaken a study and completely supports the proposal as put forth by the Big Eight Conference.

Marc F. Griesbach (Marquette University): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak against this motion. If the Association had voted in 1973 to grant \$15 in aid rather than to eliminate the \$15, this would be a valid argument. Also, I am sure most of us have a great deal of compassion for students trying to make it these days. But the argument, I am afraid, that is given proves much too much.

It proves not that we ought to give \$50 to athletes, but that we ought to give \$50 to all students. They are all in this situation these days. I see no grounds in these stringent times for increasing the burden on universities, especially private universities, whose funds are severely limited, in order to provide this assistance to athletes.

[Proposal No. 56 (pages A-33-34) was defeated.]

Financial Aid—Summer School

Harold Shechter (Ohio State University): Proposal No. 57 involves a constitutional change and is intended to allow financial aid to a

qualified student-athlete in the summer prior to his freshman year. In this proposal, a student-athlete can receive financial aid if he meets the NCAA requirements and the minimum requirements of his chosen university as a full-time student during that summer session.

The objectives of this proposal are to increase academic opportunity and to enhance academic progress and graduation rate. The main points in Proposal No. 57 are as follows: (1) A summer student-athlete must meet the minimum full-time academic requirements of his university. Such a student must make academic progress in accordance with the rules of his school, his governing athletic body or his school's membership conference. Put very simply, if a student doesn't perform up to established standards in that summer session, the student-athlete is ineligible. (2) A summer student-athlete is subject to the NCAA student transfer rules. A commitment of the athlete in the summer program is clear. (3) A summer student-athlete cannot be part of any tryout system. We think this would be clear, that it is not allowable to use that summer program as part of the system to determine the athletic potential of a student. (4) Proposal No. 57 assumes continual enforcement of Bylaw 3-1, prohibiting out-of-season practice under the direction of a coach.

The intent of Proposal No. 57 is identical with that of No. 58. In fact, we have been stimulated and inspired by Proposal No. 58. In our hands, No. 57 has evolved so that it can be readily incorporated into the NCAA Manual and makes the stipulation with respect to academic commitment, transfer and tryout abundantly clear.

The purposes of Proposal No. 57 are the following: First, we believe that it enhances academic opportunity for the student-athlete. I think we all are concerned about academic progress and the graduation rate. This is a problem of student-athletes, it is a problem of students throughout the nation. That is, we are seeing a drop in academic performance, graduation rate, and scores in testing; and we think that by adding such a possibility we will make a move in part to reverse that direction.

Secondly, we are concerned about the problems involving the fall sports, that is, the demands of football, the demands of basketball, and now the demands—increasing demands—of soccer. Many of us would like to return to the old rules in which freshmen were not allowed to participate. In reanalyzing that, many of us feel that the difficult problem for the beginning student-athlete is in that first quarter in the first semester of his university tenure. If such a student would have the opportunity of going to school in the summer prior to that intense commitment, this would be almost the equivalent of prohibiting the participation of a student in that first year for those major sports.

Many of us are concerned about the problems of adjustment of the student-athlete in that fall quarter. The advantage of starting in the summer prior to that is that the student will become accustomed to what university life is. In many of our schools, we find that student-athletes, football players in particular, come to our campuses three to six weeks before going to their first class, playing in at least two football games, representing their universities before ever facing the responsi-

bility of being a student. We feel, therefore, going to college during the summer emphasizes the purpose of the university much more than successful competition in that major sport.

Now, there are some specifics that we would like to address our attention to. That is, that we have difficulties with good students who come to the university with the idea of being engineering students, of majoring in the hard sciences or even in premed. Football players, in particular, who are recruited on that basis find that with the demands of practice in the fall, they cannot schedule laboratory and similar kinds of courses. There is interference with the demands of practice time.

What we are saying in this proposal is that for those committed students, the good students, there would be the opportunity to take laboratory courses; and that way the commitment to the football or basketball or soccer program at least could be met and the progress of the student would not have been interfered with.

Secondly, we find that many students postpone going to college knowing they can get four-year and five-year support. Many students would really like to go to school early, graduate early and move into professional areas; but because they are programmed where they will not be supported in their first fall quarter or semester, they defer accelerated entrance into the university.

A third facet we have considered is that there are students who are predicted to have difficulty in their academic work. We must face up to this responsibility. For those students who are predicted to have difficulty, there may be an important advantage in coming to the university early, enrolling in the courses that will meet their needs and enhancing their ability to adjust to the intense demands of the regular program during the academic year.

Part of the background of this proposal is that there are student-athletes who complete their four years of eligibility, move out of the university system and do not graduate. Many of them take their turn in the professional ranks. They are deficient in the progress toward a degree. For those proficient athletes, having started to school one quarter earlier, perhaps after completing four years of competition, they would have only one semester or one quarter required for completion of their degree.

Finally, I want to comment on some of the criticisms of our proposal. There has been the criticism that this proposal would enhance the cost of maintaining a high quality athletic program. We do not think this is the case. This is within the hands of the athletic administration; and, if the school makes the commitment in that summer quarter, then the school does not have to make that commitment in the final quarter. The costs are the same.

Furthermore, I want to add that it has been the experience in our university, in the graduate area and in the more professional areas, that those students who go to school during the year graduate faster; and it is predicted that you will not have this extended program for a five-year period and the student-athlete who must come back for the sixth year.

It is the prediction of our group that the cost will actually be less than that.

There are the critiques relative to the enforcement program. They are saying the coaches will use the student-athletes in the summer to specialize in their areas of athletic proficiency. We do not believe that to be the case. There are procedures in the NCAA which will be able to maintain and enforce the purposes of this proposal.

There are those who will argue this will lead to a positive recruiting advantage. I must say that is a healthy recruiting advantage. Let me make my position clear on this. At our university, we start later, late in June. We finish in September. Football opens in the middle of August. Our university will be least capable of any major university using this system. We believe in this particular form of legislation.

An additional point I would like to make is this proposal is consistent with the attitudes of the AIAW, which is equal opportunity for students, male or female, to move rapidly through academic purposes.

Finally, I want to comment on the attitude of the Black commission of the Big Ten. It has endorsed with great enthusiasm this proposal. I feel I should make this abundantly clear to this group. Finally, therefore, in summary, I move adoption of Proposal No. 57.

[The motion was seconded.]

D. Alan Williams (University of Virginia): On behalf of the sponsors of Proposal No. 58, we would like to indicate our full support of No. 57. Proposal No. 57 makes explicit some of the things we assumed to be implicit in other legislation; and, therefore, we support this proposal.

[Proposal No. 57 (pages A-34-35) was defeated.]

[Proposal No. 58 (page A-35) was withdrawn.]

[Proposal No. 59 (pages A-35-36) was withdrawn.]

Exempted Players—Division II

R. Dewey Halford (North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): Mr. Chairman, I move proposal No. 60 be adopted.

[The motion was seconded.]

We in Division II have been concerned regarding last year's action which reduced down the road the athletic aid for football players from 60 to 45. This is a means by which we can remain stable financially and at the same time maintain a competitive edge for a level which would allow us to compete with some of those divisions above us.

We have received questions regarding the manner of this type of proposal. May I call your attention to the fact that the North Central Conference for a number of years has been operating on what we call a "45 and 15 minimum," that is 45 grants based upon athletic ability and 15 maximum grants based upon other forms of aid. We are required to maintain a record of all our players on every squad. Consequently, this particular process is a very simple one.

I will also call your attention to the fact that what might be good for other sports may be good for football as well. I urge the passage of this particular amendment. We feel that it was one which all the Division II schools may live with and which would not in any manner cause any

additional financial burden at this time.

John Chellman (Indiana University of Pennsylvania): On behalf of the NCAA Council, I would like to speak in opposition to this proposal. In the recent Division II survey, nearly 70 percent of the Division II football institutions sponsoring said they want a football grant limitation of 45 or fewer. Over the past two years, it has become obvious that the majority of the Division II schools do not want a higher grant limitation.

With that point firmly in mind, the Division II Steering Committee and the Council believe that exempting a recruited football player who is not receiving athletic-related financial aid would make the 45-grant limitation or, for that matter, any grant limitation, totally meaningless. Nothing could reflect more poorly on all Division II institutions that sponsor football than favoring this amendment at this time. With the cost of athletics, the cost of the college/university education, the economy, and so forth, we would be criticized severely.

With these points in mind, I strongly urge the membership to oppose this amendment.

Ade L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): I hate to take issue with the previous speaker; but it seems only fair to point out that at this point in time, where there is more money available in the financial aid office, it would behoove those of us in athletics that are trying to reduce the cost to use that financial need-based aid, on need-based financial aid. Our commissioner indicated it has worked well at our level.

I think there is another point that needs to be made. With the grant limit of 45 in football, where it is a numbers game, it was determined by our conference that we should make this proposal because there is an incentive for the coach that is recruiting to help those student-athletes put together a package that makes it possible for them to finance their college education.

The fact that need-based aid not be counted only makes sense, because that is the portion of the aid package that we don't control. We think that it is wise to utilize the financial aids office money wherever possible to help cut our cost; and we think that the incentive, as far as the recruitment, makes sense, because it maximizes the aid available to the student-athlete.

We find it working very well in sports other than football at this time, and we think it would improve football also. The overwhelming fact is there is more money available in the financial aids program through Federal and state programs than there ever was, and the future looks very bright. We would urge support of this amendment.

[Proposal No. 60 (page A-36) was defeated by Division II football, 29-42.]

Maximum Awards—Division II Football

Kent Wyatt (Delta State University): On behalf of all the presidents of institutions in the Gulf South Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 61.

[The motion was seconded.]

James L. McCullough (Gulf South Conference): Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of this proposal. Proposal No. 61 would allow Division II to stop the progression of football scholarships at 55. Last year, Proposal No. 57 at this Convention was passed by Division III. This year, an attempt in Proposal No. 42 to reinstate the use of university-restricted funds in fulfilling the need packages has in reality created a Division IV.

Most of Division II is now using the equivalent amounts of aid to meet the need factor. That has just been shown in Proposal No. 60, which was defeated.

In Division III, many among the football powers are recruiting from 60 football athletes up to 80 freshmen each fall. This is an excellent program that is encouraged by their admissions department. This has proven to be an excellent program for recruiting the kinds of students they need at this institution, and all their financial aid is based upon need.

Most of the Division II schools are also using this type of recruitment program. However, the Division II people are able to provide some scholarship help above the need factor with institutional grant money. Few of these schools ever give a true grant-in-aid scholarship. Thus, they are able to recruit 60, and up to 80, football players each year. This, in turn, helps their enrollment and is encouraged.

Now, all this is well and good, so why can't we in the South, and in some other states as well, do the same thing? The difference is in the scholarship that various states give to need students.

For example, a total-need student in Pennsylvania can receive a maximum \$1,200 BEOG which can be gotten in all the states because it is a Federal grant. But a state grant of \$1,500 added to the \$1,200 is a \$2,700 cash grant to attend whatever school the student-athlete wishes.

Now, if he chooses a Division III school and it costs more money and his need is more, Division III can meet this need with grants, loans and jobs. Division II members can do the same thing with their grants-in-aid. Therefore, our grants-in-aid must bridge a much larger need factor.

In the South, we must compete against Divisions I-A and I-AA. A progression of 95 scholarships in Division I-A, 75 in Division I-AA and 55 in II is much more realistic. Fifty-five in football will not make a whole lot of difference to any Division II schools. It will not matter if it is 65 or 75 in most scholarship states.

Here in the South it does matter. For our institutions, it makes the greatest difference in recruiting the numbers of students we need at each institution. As it is now, none of our institutions can come close to bringing in 60 to 80 football players each fall. As any college president can tell you, we need the numbers and cutting down the scholarships is not cutting our economic plight but endangering our future. I request your support.

Robert E. Stewart (Troy State University): It now appears we have stressed additional playoffs and grants-in-aid to the point we have to denigrate the quality of Division II football. I should like to point out a few items: Recruiting budgets—Schools of 15,000 to 18,000 students in

Division II, find it much easier to allocate monies to travel and recruiting budgets than the schools of sizes 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000. Enrollments—Aid to finance athletics is very good. Facilities—Many Division II schools have excellent facilities and I congratulate them.

Some schools have many more area junior colleges in which to recruit. State assistance has been mentioned, along with the economic level in which the school operates. Scheduling difficulties have been mentioned. Let the NCAA convince just one athletic director or one head football coach that a 6-4 record with four I-AA losses will earn his team an invitation to the playoffs before an 8-2 record against 10 Division II opponents.

Grants-in-aid are important, but they are not the only criteria. I submit that we must consider all pertinent factors. To reduce is tantamount to asserting we are establishing standards, when in reality we are merely debating the amount of allowable hypocrisy to be tolerated within a divisional structure.

To support a maximum of 45 grants-in-aid for Division II football teams instead of 55 or 60 is analogous to the basketball player that stands seven feet tall complaining his counterpart, on the opposing team, who may measure only six feet and wearing shoes, has a definite advantage.

If Troy State University, with 3,500 students and 60 grants-in-aid, schedules a university which awards 45 grants-in-aid and has an enrollment of 15,000 students, could it be logically concluded we had an advantage?

Inevitably the harm is to one important and quickly forgotten person, the student-athlete. By the way, for whom do intercollegiate athletics really exist?

[Proposal No. 61 (pages A-36-37) was defeated by Division II football.]

Maximum Awards—Equivalencies

Richard H. Perry (University of Southern California): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 62.

[The motion was seconded.]

Speaking to the motion, as you know, the Pac-10 Conference has brought this proposal to the body on three separate occasions. The rationale is not terribly complex. In football and basketball we provide for body counts in the granting of awards; and one might argue that 95 or 50 are inappropriate numbers, but no one can argue that they are equitable numbers for all member institutions, that we are all recruiting against the same set of ground rules.

We move into the area of equivalencies, however, and provide the equivalencies based on the actual cost of tuition, room, board and fees at a particular institution; and we immediately create an inequitable relationship and recruiting advantage for various member institutions.

A high tuition, whether it be at a private or a state-supported institution, an institution with a higher out-of-state factor may offer a

half grant to a student-athlete who may very likely have received a half-grant offer from another institution, with the out-of-pocket expense falling somewhere between \$1,000 and \$2,000 to accept the same grant from one of two institutions.

We would submit that is not in the interest of equitable competition; and it is highly discriminatory against institutions with high tuition factors, again whether they be public or state institutions with out-of-state expenses.

In the three years we have presented this proposal, it has been soundly defeated and we are yet to hear a single speaker provide any rationale for maintaining such a discriminatory rule when a viable alternative is presented. We feel we have a viable alternative. Appendix A spells it out clearly. It moves the discriminatory factors and places you all on the same level. Therefore, I urge you to have a positive vote in support of Proposal No. 62.

Rev. Joseph Eagan (University of San Francisco): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak against Proposal No. 62 for several reasons, and perhaps provide the sought-after information.

First of all, the \$800 figure is impractical for the many schools whose tuitions and fees are in excess of that amount. The \$800 would thus become the equivalent to \$2,000, \$3,000, or even \$4,000 for these schools. Secondly, this proposal seems unnecessary, especially in these days of Title IX. Finally, this proposal discriminates against private schools whose tuition is necessarily much higher than nonprivate schools.

As is well known, most private schools operate under severe financial limitations, and the picture is not getting any rosier. Furthermore, those private schools without big-time football are unable to supplement their athletic program with this extra revenue. One way private schools can legitimately equalize some of their athletic programs with nonprivate schools is to split scholarships, a practice which this \$800 limitation would render impractical and virtually useless.

To thus split scholarships has these advantages, I believe: (1) More student-athletes are able to attend the institution. To pass this proposal is to deny these extra students the opportunity both for higher education and for collegiate athletic competition. (2) The quality of a given athletic program is obviously enhanced by splitting scholarships. I believe quality athletics legitimately achieved is our common goal.

To deny this legitimate practice of splitting scholarships by legislating \$800 as the arbitrary amount of a full-tuition-and-fees grant thus seems to many to be impractical, unnecessary and blatantly discriminatory. I would, thus, urge defeat of this proposal.

Mr. Perry: That is the most eloquent supporting statement I have heard for our proposal. I have to feel that the speaker definitely does not understand the nature of the proposal. It would be absurd for a representative in an institution where a full grant is equivalent to \$7,300 to propose something that would limit our ability to recruit in that area.

The \$800 limitation merely says the student-athlete would only pay that portion and/or a portion of that. The university will pick up the

remaining portion. The equivalencies are viable, they provide for a greater opportunity for participation and we support that totally.

I am in complete agreement with the principles established by the previous speaker as far as opportunity for participation. However, the recruiting disadvantage comes not because the institution has to come up with additional dollars to support the extra tuition factor, but rather because the student-athlete has to come up with it.

I don't, for the life of me, understand how somebody recruiting in a private institution can offer a kid half a scholarship and then tell him it is going to cost him \$2,000 more to pay for the differential between that and the public institution feels that is not an advantage?

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): I don't want to argue the philosophical part of this amendment. I would like to just point out a few practical things and this is the important part of it. I refer to Appendix A, page 61, and example No. 5 of your Convention program.

It is a simple one. If an institution makes several grants, there is an obviously large increase in grants. For such an increase, obviously, there must be an increase prorated for the women. So, again, as I mentioned earlier, maybe this is bad timing. If this is permissive legislation, the competition among the institutions would make it unwise.

[Proposal No. 62 (pages A-37-38) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Maximum Awards—Equivalencies

E. John Larsen (University of Southern California): On behalf of the 10 member institutions of the Pac-10 Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 63.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 63 would reduce the complexity of the fractional calculation for partial academic/athletic grants made to the student-athlete at a state institution where that state institution has a dual tuition schedule; one tuition for in-state students and one for out-of-state students.

The difficulty is for a state institution of the type I have described, with a dual tuition schedule, to plan for the allocation of its total dollar budget under the present fractional requirement, which presently requires the denominator of that fraction to be the 100 percent of the grant which a specific student may get. The 100 percent of the grant which a specific out-of-state student may get is in dollars in excess of that which an in-state student may get.

The purpose of this proposal is to streamline and minimize the planning or budgeting headaches of the dual-tuition-scheduled institutions by providing that only the in-state tuition will be used in calculations of partial grants for sports other than football and basketball.

[Proposal No. 63 (page A-38) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Multiple Sport Participant

DeLoss Dodds (Kansas State University): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 64.

[The motion was seconded.]

I am sure this amendment is well understood. The current rule, Case No. 338, is a necessary rule in that it prohibits the manipulation of scholarships between sports to unfairly benefit football and basketball programs.

It appears, however, to the sponsors of this amendment that after a two-year waiting period the student-athlete should be allowed more flexibility of choice without the restrictions of this rule. We, therefore, in behalf of the student-athlete, urge your approval of this amendment.

[Proposal No. 64 (pages A-38-39) was approved by Divisions I and II, 160-119.]

President Flynn: I would like to bring to your attention at this time that the registration of voting members for the 74th annual Convention is 569. That is the largest in the history of the NCAA and surpasses by three the Convention in 1978 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Administration of Championships

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): I move, Mr. President, adoption of Proposal No. 65 and specifically Part A of that proposal.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think Part A is fair, forthright and appropriate, after yesterday's discussion at the Division I round table. When Parts B and C are proposed, specifically under Part B, an amendment to the amendment will be offered, which will lower the percentage of institutions which must sponsor an existing sport from eight to seven percent.

Thus, all of the present sports or the championships sponsored by the Association are well over that percentage. The membership of the Association is 725. Seven percent is just over 50; and, therefore, if 51 or more institutions sponsor a championship, that championship would continue.

I think yesterday there was some debate about the sport of water polo. I understand that the latest records indicate that at least 55 institutions sponsor that sport. The other footnote is the rifle championship, having been approved a year ago, will come under Part B for existing championships; and, therefore, the lower percentage will apply to riflery.

On behalf of the Executive Committee and the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Part A of Proposal No. 65.

[Part A of Proposal No. 65 (page A-39) was approved.]

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Championship Standards, the NCAA Executive Committee and Council, I move adoption of Part B of Proposal No. 65.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, I would like to offer an amendment to Part B of Proposal No. 65. If the Convention will turn to the last page on the

handouts, it is indicated as No. 65-1. It amends Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c). The amendment is solely concerned with moving from the eight down to seven, as Seaver Peters just indicated, because we wanted to be sure that we "grandfathered" all the present championships.

Paragraph (a) merely contains the fact that if we continue a championship, that if we go below seven percent, that is the magic figure. In Paragraph (b), if seven percent do sponsor, you continue with that sport if 20 percent of that division sponsor the sport. Now, (c), if it falls below seven percent and 20 percent for a division for two consecutive years, and that is the key there, the championship will be discontinued. Paragraph (d) merely indicates the judgment date, which is September 30. Paragraph (e) indicates that if a division subdivides and goes below 20 percent, it has three years to come back to meet the requirement of (b).

I want to make one other point here. Some people have raised the question about the language "may be continued or established." The Constitution Committee will take the language as it is, and there will be no change in substance or meaning. The spirit and intent will not be altered, but the committee will phrase it to accommodate the "established" or "continued" factor. Mr. President, I urge the Convention to adopt this measure.

President Flynn: Right now we are considering the amendment to the amendment, which is No. 65-1.

Otto Breitenbach (University of Wisconsin, Madison): As we understand it, 17 percent of the Division I membership play hockey. What will be the effect on this sport under these provisions as written here?

President Flynn: Ice hockey is making money and, therefore, it is permitted.

Mr. Breitenbach: What if the national championship, at some point in time, fails to make money?

President Flynn: If it is below the figures, below seven percent, and the division was not making money, then it would be sort of on probation two years until they either brought up their numbers or started to make a net.

Mr. Breitenbach: This is really not a grandfather clause, as it was just indicated, but would still require a championship to meet these specifications as you identified them.

President Flynn: I don't think he indicated it to be a grandfather clause. It was merely that they tried to make every championship we have now comply with the regulations. But any sport can turn around and go below and then will be on a two-year probationary period. If they don't meet it at that time, there would no longer be a championship.

[Proposal No. 65-1 (pages A-41-42) was approved.]

[Part B of Proposal No. 65 (pages A-39-40) was approved as amended by Proposal No. 65-1.]

Mr. Steitz: On behalf of the Executive Committee and the Council, Mr. President, I move adoption of Part C of Proposal No. 65.

[The motion was seconded.]

Part C speaks to new championships. Of course, this is where you see the differential in the data, the raising from 20 to 25 percent. Paragraph (a) requires 25 percent of the active members to sponsor that sport. Paragraph (b) requires 25 percent of the active members to sponsor the sport and, if we establish division championships, 25 percent of that division must sponsor.

For example, if you have ice hockey, which is not a Division III championship yet, and 25 percent of that division sponsor, the championship would apply in ice hockey.

Paragraph (c) says that if a championship is sponsored and falls below 25 percent, or if a division falls below 25 percent, for two years, the championship will be automatically discontinued. The exception point that was just raised a little earlier is embodied in (c), also. Paragraph (d) speaks to the September 30 date.

Paragraph (e) speaks to the fact that if a division subdivides and goes below 25 percent, it has three years to meet the requirement back in (b). In effect, what we have done here is move the 20 percent up to 25 percent for new championships. Mr. President, I urge the Convention to adopt this.

Unidentified Delegate: I would like to ask Ed a question about Proposal Nos. 67 and 68. How will this affect them?

President Flynn: Maybe I can answer that. In Nos. 67 and 68, basketball, swimming, tennis and volleyball come under the old rule. Now, that leaves field hockey, which would not come under the old rule but would come under the new rule. However, we should show that field hockey does have a great deal more than the 25 percent required to become a championship.

[Part C of Proposal No. 65 (pages A-40-41) was approved.]

Rifle Championships

Thomas Joynes (Virginia Military Institute): I move adoption of Proposal No. 66.

[The motion was seconded.]

The year 1980 is the ideal year to have the NCAA take up rifle. We have been criticized for lack of cooperation with our Olympic movement. Rifery has been an Olympic sport for 85 years. 1980 is the year of Title IX pressures, which we still don't understand; and rifery is a coeducational sport, as you will find, and one team would solve both male and female sports needs. Let me point out in recent years about 30 percent of all Americans in rifery have been females.

John Chellman (Indiana University of Pennsylvania): I would like to speak in opposition to Proposal No. 66 and to rifle in general as an NCAA-sponsored sport, if that is in order.

President Flynn: Yes, go ahead, John.

Mr. Chellman: I am not speaking against the rifle, per se, but again only against rifle as an NCAA-sponsored sport. It does not embody the characteristics of an NCAA intercollegiate sport for the following reasons: One, rifery does not demand a high degree of physical

conditioning as a prerequisite for excellence. Two, excellence in rifle does not parallel positive democratic attitudes. Three, facility requirements for rifle are not multiple-use areas which can be used for other campus activities, whether they be recreational, athletics or academic. Four, rifle's only long-range or carry-over value is destructive in nature. Five, rifle's intent of maximum skill level is negative and not comparable to, say, fencing or archery. It might be compared in intent to boxing, except boxing at least requires a high level of body coordination and conditioning. Bowling does not necessarily demand a high level of conditioning, but its intent at least is not destructive. As you are aware, neither boxing nor bowling is an NCAA-sponsored sport, but they both would reflect a more positive image for the NCAA than rifle. Six, in the optimum skill level, rifle does not and cannot make a contribution to the needs of a democratic society. Indeed, it may encourage the teaching of negative values to the college or university student. Seven, riflery cannot be aligned with the purposes of a college or university education. It relates only to the purposes of a campus ROTC program.

For these reasons, I would urge the membership to give serious consideration to the elimination of rifle as an NCAA-sponsored sport.

Arliss L. Roaden (Tennessee Technological University): For more than two decades my university has sponsored riflery as an intercollegiate sport. I can attest that the young men and women who composed the riflery team exemplified the highest in academic and civic standards, beyond the norms of the student body in general. The members of this team are represented on dean's lists, on academic honor rolls and are recipients of other academic honors.

Also beyond the norms of the study body in general, they are represented on service organizations and engaged in other activities oriented toward providing services to the university and services to the community. I said young men and women. Indeed, a significant portion of the team members are women and one young lady was an all-America last year. Thus, this sport would be helpful in the implementation of Title IX.

The training and discipline required for successful competition in riflery are rigorous and demanding; and I do urge this body to give recognition to a sport that has well earned its way in the sports world.

[Proposal No. 66 (page A-42) was approved (Part A by Division I, Part B by all divisions).]

Division II Women's Championships

Thomas J. Niland Jr. (LeMoyne College): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 67.

[The motion was seconded.]

I move adoption of Proposal No. 67-1, an amendment to No. 67, to change the effective date from 1980-81 to 1981-82.

[The motion was seconded.]

Some of the members of the NCAA staff have suggested, in order to give proper time for preparation to conduct these championships in the manner of all the championships we hold, that we postpone for one year

the conduct of these championships in order to set up our necessary programs.

" [Proposal No. 67-1 was approved by Division II.]

Mr. Niland: I am speaking now in favor of Proposal No. 67. I don't quite see the befuddlement over Title IX that we are credited with having. As a matter of fact, I think it is quite clear. I have proposed the same championship previously, and I do not see any reason to wait any longer. I believe that many of us in Division II are conducting programs. Some of us are not dual members. We feel we would like to again offer the women the opportunity to participate in the NCAA events. Therefore, I move the adoption.

Robert Moorman (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): We would like to speak in favor of this proposal. We presently are conducting tournaments for our women; and we feel that the AIAW doesn't do as much, specifically for the small colleges and more specifically for Black colleges. We encourage you to pass this proposal.

Edward P. Markey (St. Michael's College): In the past four or five years we have annually requested legislation providing championships in women's sports. It has continually been turned down due to a number of reasons, one of which was in deference to the ongoing talks with the AIAW. Since we are not members of the AIAW for various reasons, some of which are financial, and with admiration and respect for the AIAW's providing such championships, it is our feeling that the NCAA has a moral and possibly legal obligation now to offer such championships.

I personally object to the idea that the AIAW is the only organization privileged to conduct such championships for women, just as I would object to the fact that the NCAA would have exclusive right to conduct a championship just for men.

According to the news reports the last couple of days, the NCAA has been accused of intruding and providing obstacles in the conduct of women's championships with a threat to sue. How offensive these comments are! The fact is that we do understand these concerns; but we feel the NCAA has the obligation of offering greater opportunity for recognition and satisfaction to our women, as well as a right of choice. I respectfully ask your approval and support of this amendment.

Stanley J. Marshall (South Dakota State University): First, the purpose and fundamental policy of this Association is to initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletics for student-athletes and to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness and sports participation as a recreational pursuit, as well as athletic excellence. I urge your support. The competition is good. It provides a service, and in this case our consideration should be what is right for the student-athlete.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): For the third time in a row, three years in a row, I just want to say once again the time is right, legally, morally and in every respect. I agree with the previous speakers 100 percent. In fact, with every passing year my conviction becomes stronger that this body should provide championships for women.

[Proposal No. 67 (pages A-42-43) was approved by Division II as amended by Proposal No. 67-1.]

E. John Larsen (University of Southern California): Mr. Chairman, under the provisions of Bylaw 11-1-(h), I request a review of the just-passed motion by the entire Convention.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Flynn: It has been moved and seconded that the entire body either affirm or deny the vote, the affirmative vote of Division II. It takes a two-thirds vote to overturn. Are you ready for the vote?

Franklin A. Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): Is it proper to discuss the amendment or the rescission, or both?

President Flynn: You may discuss Proposal No. 67.

Mr. Lindeburg: I will do so. I would like to point out that the legislation is permissive. I would like to point out that it gives the opportunity for those institutions in the NCAA only to have women participate in national championships. I would also say that changing the date in which this would be implemented gives us ample time to plan for the championships and to place women on the sports in which the national championships would be conducted. I speak in favor of No. 67 and ask those of this body to allow Division II to have championships for women.

Stanley J. Marshall (South Dakota State University): I respectfully request that members of Division I and Division III not overturn this legislation. We have refrained from applying this technique on several occasions, and we ask for your help in doing something very important to us in Division II.

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College): Last year at this Convention I spoke rather urgently against NCAA championships. I rise at this occasion to speak for NCAA championships and against the move for rescission.

In my remarks last year, I commented on the fact that I was afraid that the NCAA championships would seriously hurt the chance of developing a single organization for the administration of sports in the United States and hinder the possibilities for cooperation and coordination, particularly with the AIAW. I continue to believe this is an extremely important thing for athletics today, to find some singular system.

I was also concerned at that time about the professional opportunities for women in athletics. I continue to feel very strongly about the need for a single arrangement. Somewhere within each institution, whether it is at the level of the athletic director, the dean, a vice-president or perhaps at the presidential level itself, someone must deal at the present time with the two very different sets of rules and organizations. This attempt to keep two balls in the air at one time is sometimes rather difficult. In particular, those of us in Division III have experienced serious difficulty in our attempts to define philosophy for our institutions in Division III that is not inconsistent with the philosophy and the provisions for athletic scholarships in the AIAW.

Division III. That is extremely difficult and I think an untenable situation.

Certainly, what we heard about in regard to Title IX makes it very clear that we cannot continue to have those two organizations. I am less hopeful at the present time about that singular organization being arranged. I am less hopeful because of the moratorium that has been called for by the executive board of the AIAW, in which they have called for a five-year waiting period on any championships and also—please note—the five-year moratorium on the possibility of exploring ways to work together.

I am more optimistic at the present time about the NCAA providing more opportunities for women in our organization. I have, during the course of the past year, seen a significant increase in attitude and in action for involving women. The committee that Mr. Frank chairs on organization and governance has made it very clear there is a strong preference for including a structure of women at all levels of the NCAA activities. Certainly in Division III we have added women to several important committees and we hope to add a woman to our steering committee.

In summary, it seems to me that in the interest of the women athletes, the NCAA championships could provide them with the experience and the staff to have an excellent program. I would call to the attention of Division I that this is a matter of principle. It is not, as Mr. Malan indicated at the general round table yesterday, an attempt to get additional financing. We are willing to work with the amount of money we have with the men's championships. Also I believe that the NCAA championships and the changes in our structure would make it easier for women to become involved in our structure. Therefore, I would urge you not to rescind this action of Division II.

Finally, I would note that there are many institutions for whom the NCAA championships are an alternative or an option. There are many others for whom it is an imperative. They must either drop out of the NCAA championships or join the AIAW, which they have chosen not to do. At the present time in Division III there are 75 institutions in that situation. It seems to me that the rest of the membership must recognize their plight and allow them to have what they have been speaking for for a number of years.

Cliff Speegle (Southwest Athletic Conference): May we have an explanation of how these championships will be funded by the NCAA?

President Flynn: At the present time, the Council has stated that there will be equal treatment of men and women in the division; let's say Division II, if they adopt the motion; and there will be no guarantee that Division II will get additional money.

However, the Executive Committee at its next meeting, when it goes over the finances of the Association, may in their wisdom recommend that Division II receive additional money.

David E. Sweet (Rhode Island College): I speak in favor of the motion to rescind and urge that the NCAA recognize that all that it has done by way of bringing women into its governance structure is establish a study committee.

You are now on the verge of establishing championships first and participation by women in the governance of the Association as a possible second. It seems to me that this is a matter of principle. The principle should be to get the governance matter settled so that then the championships and other aspects of the operation, as it will affect women, are a set of decisions undertaken with full participation by a strongly representative group of women.

It seems to me further that this Association has no need for taking an action at this Convention which is almost certain to generate controversy in the matter of the relationships between women athletes and athletic administrators and men athletes and athletic administrators.

If the Association wants to assume a genuine leadership position, it seems to me it has an opportunity to do so in an orderly way by moving forward in restructuring itself. It is not insignificant, although it is symbolic, that the logo of the Association, which surrounds us in this room, clearly demonstrates that it is an Association which was established and operated for nearly three-quarters of a century focusing on men and not women. To make this change now, without having brought women into leadership within the Association, strikes me as taking the second step first.

I realize that the likelihood of the rescission prevailing is not very great; but, as a president, I could not refrain from speaking out as I see you are about to make what I think would be a serious mistake and one the organization will regret.

Mr. Marshall: The arguments that the time is not right were presented in 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and now again in 1980; and for some time the time will never be right. I submit the time is right today. As far as funding is concerned, it will be funded. There is no question about that.

The adoption will give women professionals more opportunities, not less. This will be another store to go to, if they so choose. For the woman student-athlete, there will be another option. They will have a second place to go. They are not forced to go.

In closing, I again ask those in Divisions I and III to permit us to do something we should have done four or five years ago.

President Flynn: I would like to remind the members are only allowed to speak twice on a proposition.

Mr. Moorman: Stan said most of what I wanted to say. I would like to add this, that I am sort of an authority on this "time is not right." I have gone through this quite a few years on when the time is right.

Gail Fullerton (San Jose State University): I would like to speak for rescission in supporting the Pac-10 position. It is kind of a situation where starting with a championship, which means establishing rules for championships, is almost like a corporation merger that is carried out by raid.

I know I am speaking for many of the women athletic directors that are very concerned. I think in time they will be willing to merge. But at this time they have established some firm programs; and they see this as a takeover operation because many chief executive officers will look at the cost of sending women to tournaments which must be borne by

the AIAW, and say that the NCAA will pay the freight and we will go.

It will probably be the death for the AIAW, and that is what they are worried about. They see it as a merger in which they had no choice. I really urge you to vote for rescission.

Vincent L. Gonino (State University College, Cortland): I have been instructed by my university and more recently this morning by a phone call from the president of the AIAW, who is director of athletics at our institution, that until the NCAA and AIAW merge, our institution would go on record to defeat this NCAA involvement in women's sports.

Raymond J. Whispell (Muhlenberg College): I address my remarks to those of you who have asked for rescission. I feel that it is only fair to point out to you that those of us in Division II and Division III who are supporting this legislation for championships for women have been at this for a period of five years.

We were asked to participate in a moratorium on this subject for a long time. We did. As a member of the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics, I have attended the meetings, have tried to keep an open mind. I think that in all fairness all of you are participating in a real effort to genuinely give women the opportunity that they deserve, not because of legal implications but because of moral implications.

I plead with you people in Division I to please consider the fact that a rescission motion is something that sets a precedent and something that, in all fairness, is really telling us what to do in our division.

I recognize full well that this is a momentous decision. I think it is in the best interest of women; I think it is in the best interest of the NCAA, and I think that ultimately, like so many things that the Division III has done, later in history we will find it is done by others.

Theodore Kjolhede (Central Michigan University): I rise to speak in favor of rescission. With all due respect to my colleagues in Divisions II and III, this is just not a Divisions II and III issue.

We have sponsored a national championship on our campus and we will have another one in March. I can say that the women have demonstrated competence. They have expanded the opportunities for the women greatly. To leave this without rescinding it would raise suspicion of the NCAA even higher than it is at the present time.

Many of us feel that we are making good progress in working out a compatible arrangement to better meet the needs of our women athletes. Should the NCAA sponsor national championships for our women, it would be divisive and make more difficult any reconciliation which eventually must take place. I recognize in any issue it is very seldom 90-10, that the issue is difficult and it is more like 55-45 in nature. I expect that rescission will fail, but I think that it is good to have brought it up so that these arguments could be made. I don't think that it will be bad in doing it.

President Flynn: It appears that we are ready for the vote. It takes a two-thirds vote. Everyone is voting.

[The motion to rescind approval of Proposal No. 67 was defeated.]

Division III Women's Championships

William A. Marshall (Franklin and Marshall College): I rise to move adoption of Proposal No. 68.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 68-1 (pages A-43-44) was withdrawn.]

I now move adoption of Proposal No. 68-2:

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the amendment, of course, is to move the effective date to the academic year 1981-82 in order to allow the NCAA to set in place the appropriate supportive services, the committees, the rules and all the things that need to take place before championships can occur.

[Proposal No. 68-2 (page A-44) was approved by Division III.]

Speaking to Proposal No. 68, as amended, this amendment would establish NCAA Division III championships for women in the five sports listed. We selected these five sports because we felt these were the sports that had the greatest amount of interest and greatest participation. Nothing would prevent future legislation from being introduced to include other sports if they satisfy existing NCAA regulations.

Many of the reasons for the amendment have been given in the discussion of previous legislation. One item that is important, 27 percent of Division III schools do not hold membership in any other national women's sports organization. This amendment will allow them to begin offering championships for their women.

It would also provide the mechanism by which institutions would be able to conduct their athletic programs under one set of rules if they so desired. We also think the NCAA has the expertise and the resources to provide the appropriate support services not now available through other organizations. We think this could improve greatly the quality of the championship events and also the advisability of championships for women on the national level. We also think this would help to bring women into the administrative structure of the NCAA.

This amendment is permissive legislation. The institutions will certainly be allowed to continue joint membership in other organizations if they so desire.

As was mentioned, in the Division III round table yesterday we talked about the funding of these championships; and I think the Division III schools understand that the total amount of money now available may not be increased. Philosophically, we are offering athletics to all our members, whether they be men or women.

David E. Sweet (Rhode Island College): I want to speak against the NCAA moving into championships for women at this time. I think it is perhaps ironic, but not unimportant, that the front page of today's Wall Street Journal contains an article that I suspect you are going to hear a great deal more about as you go back home after this Convention. The article reads as follows:

"A survey of women's athletic programs on 100 campuses by a University of Iowa professor indicated the percentage of women directors declined to

55 percent from 61 percent in two years. Female coaches declined to 65 percent from 69 percent. Such figures have prompted expression of concern by Health and Welfare Secretary Harris.

"Some observers say that men are competing for a higher proportion of the expanding opportunities in women's sports because opportunities in men's competition are static. Also, more colleges are combining men's and women's athletic programs and naming men as overall supervisors, with women becoming assistant directors.

"Enrollment in women's sports programs jumped 52 percent nationwide between 1971 and 1976; spending for such programs has increased fivefold since 1974."

I read that to you only because of your action today, in light of the fact that those figures are going to be interpreted in ways that I think have little to do with the fact that the time is right for the NCAA to sponsor women's championships. It will be looked upon, I think, nationally and is going to be interpreted nationally as a bit self-serving on the part of this organization.

I say again that is not a posture that the organization ought to be taking at this time. I think the organization would be well served if it moved forward promptly with its reorganization plan before undertaking changes in its competitive structure.

Elizabeth A. Kruczek (Fitchburg State College): I am one of those that have charge of both the men's and women's athletic programs at our college. I would like to reiterate everything that Division II said and simply say that, one, it will allow our students to participate in an additional opportunity, and, two, it will allow the nonmember AIAW colleges and universities, especially in Division III, equivalent opportunity in postseason play.

It will enhance our country-given right to choose; and, as in any business, competition is foremost. I feel this will mean better organization in both national organizations. Furthermore, I would still hold my membership in the AIAW. I will still, as this year, serve as basketball championship director for Divisions I, II and III in the AIAW.

Needless to say, much work needs to be accomplished. I outline these details as far as the implications and ramifications of both organizations. I feel that, at this time, the NCAA can succeed. Having listened and talked to many of you at this Convention, I am more positive than ever.

[Proposal No. 68 (page A-43) was approved by Division III as amended by Proposal No. 68-2.]

William P. Dioguardi (Montclair State College): Since I have come down here with specific instructions from my president, for the record, can we have a roll call vote?

President Flynn: You may move it. It will have to pass by a majority vote in Division III. Are you moving that?

Mr. Dioguardi: I move that we have a roll call on the question of championships for Division III.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Flynn: It has been seconded. It is not debatable.

[The motion for a roll call vote was defeated by Division III.]
[The Convention recessed at 12 noon.]

FINAL BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, 1980

The session convened at 2 p.m., President William J. Flynn presiding.

6. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Resolution: Women's Championships

William A. Marshall (Franklin and Marshall College): I would like to move adoption of Resolution No. 69.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to bring to your attention the amendment to the amendment, Resolution No. 69-1. I move its adoption.

[The motion was seconded.]

As you see in the amendment, there is the addition of the words "or NCAA Council." This will bring the legislation into compliance with the current state of affairs.

[Resolution No. 69-1 (page A-44) was approved.]

Speaking to the resolution itself, this is a very brief statement encouraging the NCAA to make sure that women are brought into the administrative structure for the championships that were approved this morning.

Harry M. Cross (University of Washington): As I read this, it is mandatory for the Council to do this; and that is stupid. I know the point is to appoint appropriate qualified people to the extent they are identified, but to say that they insist there can be no men appointed doesn't make any sense. I urge you to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Marshall: What this says is that only persons coaching women's teams or those actively involved in the administration of women's athletic activities may be appointed. It doesn't say women or men. It says people that are involved with women's activities. We assume the majority would be women.

It is our intent that, with respect to any games committees or sports committees that are dealing with field hockey or women's swimming or tennis, the people involved with those programs would be involved with the conduct of the event and involved with the conduct in drawing up the rules and regulations. So it doesn't preclude men, because there may be some men coaching some teams.

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): Mr. Chairman, a point of clarification. Will this rule out faculty representatives who might be men?

President Flynn: I don't think so. As a rule, faculty members are not on sports committees, but it does not rule them out.

[Resolution No. 69 (page A-44) was approved as amended by

Resolution No. 69-1.]

President Flynn: At this time, we would like to have the sponsor of the resolution on lacrosse, No. 104, come to the microphone. That resolution also deals with championships.

Resolution: Lacrosse Championships

Laurence C. Keating Jr. (Adelphi University): I would like to move at this time the adoption of Resolution No. 104, as presented in the amendments to the amendments.

[The motion was seconded.]

This resolution proposes a one-year solution to a problem that goes beyond the sport of lacrosse. There is currently no provision for a national championship in a sport for Division II if Divisions I and III offer championships in that sport, a problem which I am sure will be dealt with by the Executive Committee and the Council at next year's Convention.

As was mentioned this morning, Division I hockey, although it is not practical, it also is a potential problem that the Division I championships could be discontinued with no provision for Division I hockey. In addition, it is stated in the resolution that the two-team, one-game format in Division II lacrosse is not in the best interests of the sport of lacrosse or of the NCAA as a national organization.

This proposal is supported by the NCAA Lacrosse Committee and the Division II Steering Committee, as well as the NCAA Executive Committee.

Robert T. Shields (Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison): Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I believe this amendment is out of order. It is not legal.

President Flynn: The chair rules the amendment is in order. There is nothing in the book that says we cannot suspend a championship.

Mr. Shields: May I appeal the decision of the parliamentarian on the following points?

[The request for appeal was seconded.]

I would like to point out this amendment calls for an all-division common vote; and yet Article 6 of the constitution reads, in the first line, that such resolutions will not be inconsistent with the constitution and bylaws of this organization. It is inconsistent in that Article 11 of the bylaws indicates that only Bylaws 7, 8, 10 and 11 can be dealt with in a common vote.

All other things that affect the Convention, and this particular one, will refer back to Article 4, which makes it a divided vote. I suggest, in fact, this amendment is not legal and is out of order. It is inconsistent with the constitution.

President Flynn: It is not an amendment, it is a resolution.

Mr. Shields: That is what I am saying. Under Article 6 of the constitution, it says under "Resolutions," "Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the constitution or bylaws at any annual or special Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting."

I am suggesting to you this resolution is not consistent.

President Flynn: You have a motion to appeal the ruling of the chair, and it will take a majority vote. A tie vote will sustain the chair. If there is no further discussion, are you ready for the vote? A positive vote means that you sustain the chair and a negative vote means that you rescind the ruling of the chair.

[The ruling of the chair was sustained.]

We are back now to Resolution No. 104.

Mr. Shields: What is interesting about this Resolution No. 104 is that, while I happened to have been the initiator at the 1979 Convention of Division III championships in lacrosse, this legislation has been presented by a Division II institution.

I would like to appeal to this Convention to reject this resolution on the basis of the following argument. We have just spent a great deal of time, I am sure the people involved with the legislation spent even more time, developing Proposal No. 65, which we passed this morning. In No. 65, we gave to each division the right of self-determination. We spent a lot of time and it was passed unanimously. Now, we are going to turn around and, by a simple resolution, deny to Division III that right of self-determination. This Convention did give Division III that opportunity last year, and it did approve Division III championships in lacrosse. Now, this legislation will give a Division II school the right to be able to tell Division III what it wants and what it does not want. I suggest that this is not in order and ask for its negative vote.

Richard A. Clower (Western Maryland College): This same resolution, although in different form, was presented to the Council at its October 16, 1979, meeting. The Council in its wisdom saw fit to table it at that time. It seems to me this is sort of an entry through the back door to bring it before this body. It would apparently have come before the body had the Council felt that it deserved some consideration.

Division III constitutes nearly 50 percent of the membership of this group. Of lacrosse-playing institutions, Division III constitutes more than 50 percent. As Mr. Shields just indicated, this Convention passed Proposal No. 65, which says, in effect, that each division should be able to determine its own championships.

I would strongly encourage those of you in Division I who are unaffected by the legislation at this time to cast a negative vote.

William A. Marshall (Franklin and Marshall College): I would be curious to hear from Adelphi on why, instead of attempting to move back with Division III schools, the resolution wasn't put together to lump them with Division I schools in their tournament? Both Divisions I and II have grant-in-aid scholarships they can administer and award. Division III does not. That was one of the main reasons legislation was approved last year, so the Division III tournament would be among schools of similar philosophy and financial capability.

In Division I, I believe you are allowed to award 12 grants-in-aid in lacrosse and in Division II, 11. It seems to me that I and II are much more similar than II and III.

Mr. Keating: The issue, I don't think, is necessarily a Division II versus Division III issue, as it might sound. This tournament has been

running successfully with Divisions II and III combined; and it is at this time the most feasible way to correct the problem of a two-team national championship, which is not in the best interest of the group.

The suggestion that the tournament combine Division II with Division I, I think, would possibly be an answer for the Council or the Executive Committee to come forward with next year, as to where a disenfranchised divisional sport will be placed. It obviously affects Division II more than any other group, but it could affect Division I. It does not affect Division III as their championship is dropped. Obviously, they would move up in divisional play.

Mr. Shields: The thing that disturbs me is that this comes before the Convention not necessarily as a movement for rescission of a motion passed last year, but rather in the form of a resolution. It is interesting to note, my friends in Division I, that it is conceivable for us, with our great numbers in Division III, to come in with a resolution of this type and literally, using that backdoor approach to rescission, stop some legislation of yours for any reason. Now, that seems to be a circumvention of what we are trying to do in this Association.

We understand, certainly, the problems that are associated with those schools in Division II lacrosse. We appreciate that. However, they do have allowable 12 scholarships and are much closer to Division I than they are to Division III in philosophy. I will also indicate to you that the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, which to a certain extent speaks for the game of lacrosse in this country, is in favor of this.

Prior to sponsoring the legislation last year, which created the Division III lacrosse championship, I submitted it to the USILA to get its feeling, because that really is the voice of lacrosse. The legislation passed last year with the blessing of that organization.

F. Paul Bogan (Westfield State College): Would I be in order to ask this resolution be tabled?

President Flynn: Unless you mean to come to it this afternoon, you would be better off to move it be postponed indefinitely; and then you would only need a majority vote to uphold it.

Mr. Bogan: Then I would move it be postponed indefinitely.

[The motion was seconded and Resolution No. 104 (pages A-68-69) was postponed indefinitely.]

[Proposal No. 70 (pages A-44-45) was withdrawn.]

[Proposal No. 70-1 (page A-45) became moot with the withdrawal of Proposal No. 70.]

Division I Automatic Qualification

Ben L. Carnevale (College of William and Mary): I move adoption of Proposal No. 71.

[The motion was seconded.]

I speak in favor of Proposal No. 71 and ask the membership to support its adoption. Because of the support and sensitivity of the NCAA officers, the Council, Executive Committee, the Division I Basketball Committee members and institutional voting representatives, the privilege and opportunity of the ECAC member institutions

varying for an automatic berth in the NCAA basketball tournament the past five years has been one of the most significant and successful conference programs developed in recent years.

In this legislation, therefore, we seek no more than what we have been granted during the past five years. The terms of the proposal will harm no one, and the determination of each ECAC basketball team into the NCAA tournament would still be determined on a basketball court and not in a committee room. Proposal No. 71 could not apply to any other conference than the ECAC. We ask your support for the passage of this resolution.

Ferdinand A. Geiger (Stanford University): Mr. President, I am a member of the NCAA Division I Basketball Committee. I am familiar, as one who spent the last 17 years as part of the ECAC membership, with their particular problems. However, I think the issue before the house is a very important one and the question is this: What is the value of the automatic qualification privilege that is part of the structure of the NCAA Division I basketball tournament?

Automatic qualification is the guarantee to quality conferences their champion will participate in this great tournament. The Division I Basketball Committee believes this privilege should be granted to true champions of conferences and has established, after careful and thorough consideration (and I might add it was passed by this Association), a minimum standard or value in defining the basic meaning of a conference champion.

The double round-robin schedule or single round-robin schedule with the postseason tournament are the reasonable minimum requirements for automatic qualification. Clearly, for example, a 10-member conference which establishes its champion with an 18-game league schedule has a greater claim for automatic qualification than another group which offers only a two-game postseason tournament among four teams selected by committee.

It is the belief of our tournament committee that an outright qualifier should represent its conference and that it is not unreasonable in the least to require that institution to compete at least once against the other members of the conference it purports to represent.

On behalf of the tournament committee, I urge you to vote against Proposal No. 71.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): Mr. President, I am commissioner of the Big Ten Conference and chairman of the Division I Basketball Committee. I would like to reflect again on some of Andy Geiger's remarks. I think it should be emphasized that what is at stake here is the principle of automatic qualification, which has been the cornerstone of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship since 1952, a period of some 28 years.

This proposal would serve to dilute, maybe essentially even eliminate, a very important feature of the tournament which makes the tournament the spectacular it is. The matter of automatic qualification is reviewed annually by the tournament committee. But more recently, through a comprehensive study by an Executive Committee Subcommittee on Championship Standards, the current policy has

been carefully developed by that committee in the total best interest of the tournament and all of collegiate basketball, not in the interest of the special group.

I would like to emphasize again, as Andy did previously, this legislation was passed by the Convention a couple of years ago. I would strongly urge rejection of this proposal.

Raymond P. Murphy (U.S. Military Academy): I would like to speak in support of Proposal No. 71. Now, the ECAC member colleges supported the current law 4-7. It was hopeful that ECAC would be able to restructure its diversified membership to conform with the round-robin scheduling requirements.

However, because of the geographical and economic factors, the sensitivity involved in breaking up the traditional basketball arrangements and the large number of colleges involved here—32—it was impractical to develop a round-robin format. Thus, this amendment to the bylaw, Proposal No. 71, was proposed.

Now, this proposal continues the status quo. It permits the ECAC to continue the currently successful format to determine teams participating in the NCAA basketball tournament, and this has been in effect for five years. I must note that the automatic berths to ECAC were granted initially when there were only 32 available. There are now 48.

Now, this proposal is in the best interest of the membership of the NCAA and in the best interests of the NCAA basketball. These tournaments have created a tremendous interest in the Northeast in college basketball, among our fans and among the news media. They have focused attention on college basketball and on the NCAA tournament in the populated region of the Northeast.

I would add that this selection system has provided worthy teams to participate in the NCAA tournament. Finally, passage of this proposal will not have an adverse effect on any other institution. I urge your support of Proposal No. 71.

[Proposal No. 71 (pages A-45-46) was defeated by Division I, 83-157.]

Recruiting Contacts

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): I move adoption of Proposal No. 72.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, I would like to divide Proposal No. 72 to two issues, Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3).

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Mr. President, the language in the first sentence of Paragraph (2) is presently contained in Case No. 179 and Bylaw 1-2-(a). The second sentence is the Recruiting Committee's attempt to respond to the concerns of our conferences who wish to scout a prospect at competition or practice and not find it necessary to stand in line outside of his dressing room or intercept him on the way to the dressing room to ensure the prospect is aware of his presence, because of the considerable

variation in the definition of the bump rule in all areas of the country.

[Paragraph (2) of Proposal No. 72 (page A-46) was approved by Division I, 134-109, and by Division II.]

Olav B. Kollevoll (Lafayette College): On behalf of the Council, I would like to recommend the adoption of Paragraph (3) of Proposal No. 72. This paragraph applies mainly to institutions that do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent.

It states simply there shall be no limit on such contacts with the prospect, his relatives or legal guardian by a member institution which does not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent. Four conditions are provided, and all four must be met; as follows: (1) the prospect has been accepted for admission by the institution, (2) the prospect has indicated in writing and by payment of any required enrollment deposit his intention to enroll in the institution, (3) the exempted contacts occur no earlier than the day following the initial signing date for the National Letter of Intent in his sport and (4) the prospect has not signed a National Letter of Intent with any member institution.

Since the National Letter of Intent is not an NCAA instrument, this is an effort to give those institutions who do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent the same privileges regarding number of contacts enjoyed by those who do subscribe to the National Letter. This is an attempt to be fair to those who, for whatever reason, do not or cannot join the National Letter of Intent.

Cliff Speegle (Southwest Athletic Conference): Yesterday at the round table in Division I, an illustration was presented under this proposed legislation whereby for the traditional National Letter of Intent institutions—some 300 of them subscribe to the National Letter of Intent—their institutional letter of intent or their conference letter of intent would restrict them to the three-visit rule if the youngster did not sign a National Letter of Intent.

Today we ask the NCAA if it is geared to record all letters of intent of institutions after the signing date of the National Letter of Intent, for those institutions in Divisions I and II that do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent?

President Flynn: We do not have any mechanism to record that.

[Paragraph (3) of Proposal No. 72 (pages A-46-47) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

[Proposal No. 73 (pages A-47-48) became moot due to approval of Paragraph (2) of Proposal No. 72.]

[Proposal No. 74 (page A-48) was withdrawn.]

Recruiting Contacts

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): On behalf of the institutions listed, I move adoption of Proposal No. 75.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Chairman, the point of this amendment is very simple. It simply sets forward the final date of recruiting contact in the sports of football and basketball from June 15 to May 15. This is the final date that the

prospective student-athlete can be contacted in the senior year in high school.

Mr. Chairman, this is a great piece of legislation. It benefits everybody. The institutions involved can save money because the coaches will be on campus between May 15 and June 15, and they can stay at home and care and tend to the student-athletes they already have. The prospective athletes can apply themselves diligently to their high school final examinations, thereby decreasing the academic problems in the NCAA. I recommend approval of this proposal.

[Proposal No. 75 (page A-48) was approved by Division I and was approved by Division II, 55-48.]

Recruiting Contacts

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith Jr. (U.S. Military Academy): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 76.

[The motion was seconded.]

As the Convention knows, the national service academies cannot participate in the National Letter of Intent because of their unique admissions process. That is a process which includes not only an appointment system involving Presidential and Congressional appointments but also a qualifying system for those candidates who have received nominations, involving review of academic criteria, a medical examination and a physical aptitude examination.

As it stands, this process cannot be completed until March or April of the academic year, long after the signing date of the National Letter of Intent. The national service academies ask the Convention to recognize this special situation and as a matter of equity permit them, subsequent to the signing date of the National Letter of Intent, an unlimited number of recruiting contacts with those prospects who have applied for admission.

[Proposal No. 76 (page A-49) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Recruiting—Entertainment

John P. Mahlstede (Iowa State University): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 77.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposed bylaw amendment is permissive legislation providing the same entertainment opportunities to a spouse accompanying a prospect on his official, expense-paid visit to the campus as are available to the prospect's parents or legal guardians. This proposed change does not permit payment of transportation cost for parents, legal guardians or spouse. It refers only to on-campus entertainment.

The proposal in practice will affect only a relatively small group of student-athletes, estimated to be less than two percent of your total invited prospects, averaging perhaps three to five per year. The basic concept of this amendment is to provide a spouse an opportunity to assess the environment and educational potential of a college or university at which the couple may spend the greater part of their next 4½ to five years.

[Proposal No. 77 (page A-49) was approved by all divisions.]

Five-Year Rule

Chalmer G. Hixson (Wayne State University): I rise to move adoption of Proposal No. 78.

[The motion was seconded.]

The complexity of the legislative procedure for this piece of proposed legislation, with all its separate parts, seems to be beyond the reasonability of jocks; and it is obvious that we weren't smart enough to stay away from here, so I have decided to withdraw, and I assume this is in order. Parts D, E and F of this proposal.

President Flynn: Parts D, E and F have been withdrawn unless there are objections. Hearing none, you may proceed.

Mr. Hixson: I was told this body could not get into complex legislation without losing the substance, that you would reject a complex piece of legislation because it was complex and not because of the substance. I didn't want that to happen so I kind of felt we would get it down to our level. (Laughter)

As it now stands, then, it presents two issues, one of procedure and one of substance.

The substance is the five-year rule. As presented, you can have your cake and eat it, too. Part A is a constitutional amendment, which proposes to move this to the bylaws. That is the five-year rule.

Part B gives you the option of the present five-calendar-year rule identical to what is in the constitution, if that is what you want. Part C would allow any division that wanted to select a rule based on enrollment or residence. Basic in our present structure in this organization is the privilege for each division to decide for itself.

You have seen that in operation here this afternoon in all kinds of things. We have done it on 2,000, the transfer rule, the need, etc. If you will examine your program, there are 41 separate items, I remind you, that were just for one division to consider alone. There are another half dozen or so which just two divisions considered, and they did that on a split vote.

Many of my good friends here know I have been subject to some good-natured ribbing about this legislation and about this constitutional amendment proposal. I love it and I enjoy it; and don't ever let up on me. But I trust your sense of fair play, your commitment to the right of each division to decide for itself. By voting for A and then taking your choice of B or C, you can have what you now have or something new to meet the needs as you perceive them in your particular division.

I have a friend of this organization that told me recently, "Don't fix it if it ain't broke." But I believe the present five-calendar-year rule is broken educationally. Some say it would be difficult to administer. Who cares? Bill needs more things to do with his investigative staff and a couple more blue pages in the Manual will not make much difference.

Gentlemen, in higher education today more than ever before, the students and the student-athletes are dropping out. They drop out of

education for legitimate reasons. At our place we have but one or two athletes in all of them, almost 400 of them, that have a full ride. All the rest are involved in self-help in some way. Our present five-year rule says if the kid drops out and works for a year, bagging groceries and putting junk up on the shelves at Kroger's is the same as playing football. I don't believe that. I would rather have these kids in the intercollegiate athletic experience than counting that line a loss of intercollegiate experience.

So I urge you to vote for Part A and give the rest of us a chance to do what we want to with Parts B and C; and I believe in C.

John A. Hogan (Colorado School of Mines): Mr. President, my interest in providing relief for students from the five-year rule is based on experience. My interest is not theoretical or intellectual; but I have had students at the Colorado School of Mines come into my office—I am the faculty representative—and I have had to deny them the opportunity for participation in cross country, soccer and lacrosse because they were responsible enough to take two years out of school to go to work in Denver and earn enough money so they could pay for their own education.

When they came into my office, because their coach had sent them, and I had to deny them the opportunity to participate, they said, "Why?" I tried to explain the rationale of the five-year rule and I found myself embarrassed because there was no real explanation. I tried to tell them 20 years or so ago the five-year rule had a place and that there were certain large institutions that might once or twice have circumvented rules, and that is the reason for it being on the books. They didn't understand how it applied.

So I would like to make these points. One, extended academic careers are a fact of life. Students are taking six, seven, eight years from the time of their registration to complete their educations with us. I am sure my own son will probably do it that way, and maybe some of your sons and daughters will; and he would like to play soccer, I am sure, no matter when, as long as he got his four seasons. We shouldn't penalize those boys and girls who are ambitious enough to go out and earn their way through college.

Two, if you will look at the Manual, Article 2 says the purpose of the NCAA is to promote sports participation. Then if you will look at Point 2 of the Division II philosophy, it says the purpose of Division II is to promote sports participation. If that is what the Manual says and if that is what the Division II philosophy says, then we can't deny participation based on some students' ambition. It doesn't make any sense. We are disenfranchising students, who are otherwise qualified, for no good reason.

Three, therefore, we need to act now and remove 3-9-(a) from the Manual. Because this would be permissive legislation, if you among my colleagues in Division I would feel more secure with the present five-year rule, five minutes from now you can have it back. You can have it back with B and C. You will have it. But please allow the rest of us to determine our own fate.

Yesterday morning in the Division II round table—I am on the

Division II Steering Committee—we took a straw vote on this matter. The vote looked to be about five against and 60 in favor. So that tells you something about the sentiment in Division II. I was told in Division III it wasn't even argued because it seemed logical to the Division III people in the round table that this is something that is due.

Two years ago, if I am right, when Division I wanted to split into I-A and I-AA, many of us in Division II voted for that split, not because we approved of it in principle—I did not approve of it, but I voted for it in principle because I respected some of my colleagues in the Big Eight, the Big Ten, the Pac-10, etc., and I decided they should be able to do what they wanted to do because of autonomy. So I voted for it on the basis of self-determination.

So I say turnabout is fair play. Jack Davis, of Oregon State, today said our divisions have different interests; and so we certainly have different interests in Division II and Division III, different needs. I would like to make this point. I would like for us to think a little bit about the positive aspects of a piece of legislation, how it might help individual students back on our campuses rather than just thinking of ourselves as a policing body. In other words, we don't think how can someone circumvent this, but how can some student benefit from this change? We shouldn't only think about protecting the Manual or the system, but take care of the individual needs.

So I urge that you vote, colleagues, in good faith, that you think about it. Don't stonewall; but vote in good faith, not creating bogeyman obstacles with exotic hypothetical cases explaining how somebody is going to take advantage, but vote in good faith and don't provide legislative roadblocks.

Finally, maintaining any rule simply because we have always done it that way is patently wrong. The five-year rule apparently doesn't make good sense to many members of Divisions II and III. Please allow us to decide for ourselves. Please vote for divisional autonomy and individual student needs.

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): I would like to remind our membership that if Part A, the constitutional provision, is passed, and then if Part B or C is defeated by any division, that division would have no five-year rule. This could cause problems, I think, among the divisions; and I would suggest that if the 10-semester rule is good, it should be proposed in the constitution. I think that would be very important; and I, therefore, suggest that we defeat Part A.

Corey Van Fleet (Oakland University): I would like to bring one or two points to the floor. The first is since our special Convention in Chicago—and I raised this issue yesterday in the Division II round table—we have been putting more and more of the burden of the educational cost back on the student. We heard this morning arguments for a \$50 fee for expense, which we turned down, which puts those costs on students. We heard also this morning that the consumer index keeps going up, which is nothing new to us.

At our institution over 50 percent of our students at one time started at another institution and transferred to Oakland; or they started at Oakland, transferred to another institution, and transferred back to

Oakland to get eligible for the proper residency in one thing or another. This takes time and they are precluded from participating in intercollegiate athletics primarily because either they are moving for educational reasons from institution to institution or they are stopping out to earn money, to pay for their education, for which this Association has increasingly put the cost burden back on the students.

I think, inconsistent with what we have done, we should remove the five-year rule from the constitution, and have it in the bylaws; and I would favor then that we would pass Part C.

[Proposal No. 78 (pages A-50-52) was defeated, 263-247 (two-thirds majority required). Vote was on Part A; the remainder of the proposal became moot due to that vote.]

[Proposal No. 79 was withdrawn.]

High School All-Star Games

Fred Jacoby (Mid-American Athletic Conference): We move adoption of Proposal No. 80.

[The motion was seconded.]

In a number of discussions with basketball coaches and members of the Collegiate Commissioners Association, we feel there is a real problem with high school all-star games. The all-star games have proliferated in recent years, primarily in basketball. The all-star games include one city versus another city, one conference versus another conference, one state versus another state and even the United States versus another country.

From our view, the problems are as follows: (1) the all-star games are primarily beneficial to the private promoters and not to the athlete; (2) the high school athlete is contacted by agents to secure their services and represent him in negotiations; (3) the student foregoes spring sports eligibility in high school to participate in the all-star games; (4) he is utilizing high school class time for practices and games; (5) since many all-star games are played on weekends, the recruited athlete is visiting interested colleges and universities in mid-week, missing more high school class time; (6) the number of all-star games participated in has become a status symbol to the high school student (some young men have participated in as many as 20 all-star games); (7) participation in all-star games extends the recruiting season with coaches traveling all over the country.

In working with the National Letter of Intent, we notice dramatically that, in football, usually the bulk of signings occur during the first two weeks after the first signing date. In basketball, that is not true. They dribble out and extend through the months of April and May. The problem is that all-star games are held while the student is still in high school, but not enrolled in college.

Opponents of the proposal will argue that we are now moving into the area of the high school student's senior year. Now, I would like to emphasize that the NCAA rules now apply to high school students prior to college enrollment in three or four different areas, professional/amateur rules, a limit of six paid visits to colleges, the 2.000 GPA for competition and financial aid, and summer camp legislation.

The proliferation of the all-star high school games is a problem that will not go away, but will only become worse. The proposed legislation will be beneficial to the students as well as high school and college athletic programs. I urge you to give thoughtful consideration to this proposal and to vote "yes" on No. 80.

Ade L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee. Our committee sanctions all-star games during the summertime only, and we support this legislation because of the proliferation the previous speaker just indicated. It is our feeling that the National Federation of State High School Associations is also in support of this legislation, as they have very little hold over the highly recruited talented athlete in the all-star games.

[Proposal No. 80 (pages A-52-53) was approved.]

Outside Basketball Competition

Kenneth W. Herrick (Texas Christian University): Mr. President, I rise to recommend adoption of Proposal No. 81.

[The motion was seconded.]

This simply puts into our bylaws what is the current practice of the Association and simply provides fairness for foreign athletes relative to our own athletes. It allows those foreign athletes to compete for their national teams just as our athletes can compete for the United States teams.

[Proposal No. 81 (page A-53) was approved.]

Participation on National Teams

Kenneth W. Herrick (Texas Christian University): The purpose of this amendment is similar to No. 81. I, therefore, move adoption of Proposal No. 82.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of No. 82 is similar in intent to No. 81. It is simply to include in writing a waiver provision in our constitution which will be in conformity with the present U.S. Olympic Committee's constitution.

[Proposal No. 82 (pages A-53-54) was approved.]

Seasons of Competition

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division I Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 83.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposed legislation is designed to equalize the opportunity for competitive athletic experience of individuals participating in the NCAA championships and to avoid what many members feel is an unfair advantage for scholarships and competition by older, more experienced athletes.

A similar proposal was presented last year, but it didn't pass as a result of some concern by several members about athletic participation that occurred during military service and for several other reasons. The

Council believes that this proposal now contains exemptions that should respond positively to those earlier concerns.

These exemptions are also consistent with the exemptions permitted by the five-year rule, incidentally. This legislation does not discriminate at all against the older student. It treats all students alike who have competed in organized competition prior to their matriculation at a member institution and after their 20th birthdays.

Now, this should result in a much more responsive attitude toward the vast majority of students who attend our member institutions. Therefore, I respectfully recommend passage of this measure by all Division I members.

Jim Tuppeny (University of Pennsylvania): Mr. President, I am president of the NCAA Division I Track Coaches Association, from the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the U.S. Track Coaches Association. The Division I Track Coaches Association wishes to support Proposal No. 83, Section 3, as submitted by the steering committee.

In June, the NCAA Division I Track Coaches Association voted to propose a similar piece of legislation to limit the age of competitors in college competition. In November, the Division I Cross Country Coaches Association voted to propose No. 83, Section 3. Many young men in the United States have been discriminated against in track and field because they are unable to compete successfully against more mature athletes.

Many of these young men are denied scholarships because they have been awarded to more mature athletes. I have been coaching for 30 years and the normal age for college athletes seems to be approximately 18 to 21. Proposal No. 83 would permit the athletes to compete until they are approximately 24 years of age. Many of these over-age athletes are foreigners. The track coaches association is not opposed to foreigners, but is opposed to over-age athletes.

In the outdoor championships last year, one team had 16 of its 17 point scorers over-age athletes. At the recent cross country championships, one entire team was over-age. Eleven of the top 16 finishers were also over-age.

As a precedent, the secondary schools of the United States have had an age requirement for many years.

On behalf of the Division I Track Coaches Association, I ask your support of the steering committee's Proposal No. 83, Section 3.

Edward M. Bennett (Washington State University): I would like to ask an interpretation from the chair concerning the second portion of this proposal where it refers to "participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services." Does that mean the United States armed services or any armed services?

President Flynn: It is indicated that it will be in the armed services within the United States or foreign countries.

Rev. Joseph Eagan (University of San Francisco): Mr. President, despite the eloquent comments by the man representing track, I would like to speak against this proposal. I believe that this proposal deprives

the student-athlete of his basic right to compete in collegiate athletics and it does this solely on the basis of a student-athlete's age and previous legitimate athletic experiences.

It seems to me to thus deprive student-athletes of such a right might be to invite legal action. Furthermore, it appears that this proposal is aimed at least partially at the sport of soccer, in which older and more experienced foreign players do compete. This proposal is, therefore, discriminatory to those institutions in which many foreign students are enrolled.

For example, my own university has over 20 percent foreign students. These student-athletes are forced, because of various circumstances in their own country, including military service, to start their higher education later than their American counterparts.

Perhaps a further point might be made here. Excellent foreign soccer players are doing a significant service in helping to upgrade the caliber of American collegiate soccer. This service should not be discouraged by this proposal.

I would like to make a final point. The seemingly logical intent of this proposal, as stated in our Convention Program is the following: "To equate the competitive experience of individuals participating in NCAA championships in Division I." However, the exception granted in Proposal 83 is inconsistent with this stated intent. The exception is for student-athletes who have competed while in the armed services or in church missions, or with foreign aid services of the U.S. government. These American student-athletes will have thus gained extra competitive experience and be older. You will note the exception seems to be for American student-athletes.

It thus seems clear, to me at least, that the main issue in this proposal is not competitive experience but rather American student-athletes against foreign student-athletes. Such discrimination is not only unfair in itself but it seems to me to be against the spirit of our American legal system that gives equal protection of the law to foreigners as well as Americans. I, likewise, feel that it is contrary to the spirit of the NCAA, which I believe seeks to encourage competitive excellence to all qualified student-athletes.

I would thus pose to you this question. Is this the kind of treatment the NCAA wishes to extend to our foreign students? I strongly believe that foreign student-athletes who qualify for academic eligibility deserve the same treatment the American students receive, regardless of age or previous experience. For these many reasons, then, I would urge you to defeat Proposal No. 83.

David L. Maggard (University of California, Berkeley): As chairman of the International Relations Committee, I wish to speak in favor of Proposal No. 83. As has already been indicated, we are not opposed to foreign athletes participating on our college and university teams.

We are, however, opposed to the 26- to 28-year-old foreign athlete being able to compete against many of our 17- and 18-year-old students. This piece of legislation, I believe, rectifies that situation. I urge your support.

Leo F. Miles (Howard University): I would like to speak against this amendment, simply because I view this as similar to what I remember a few years ago was in the district courts in Washington, which indicated to us that foreign students who were invited to this country are protected by the Constitution of the United States.

This is purely an age factor and we have some laws on the books that say you can't discriminate because of age. The University of San Francisco representative spoke eloquently on this, so I simply rise to say I hope that you will defeat this proposal.

[Proposal No. 83 (page A-54) was approved by Division I.]

Eligibility—2.000 Rule

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the NCAA Council and representing the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 84.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Chairman, I now move to divide Proposal No. 84, with the first part extending through the word "correspondence" and the second part being the boldfaced type after that, which begins "In addition."

[The motion was seconded and approved by Division I.]

Mr. Chairman, what we have now done is, in effect, to move No. 85 ahead of No. 84, because if you look at the first part of No. 84, ending with the word "correspondence," it is identical to No. 85.

When the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements debated this issue and pondered over what to do about raising the academic standards, which was the charge to the committee by the NCAA Council, they considered heavily the two previous Conventions, in particular the triple-option plan that was represented at the last Convention, and proposed two alternatives.

One was raising the 2.000 eligibility to 2.200; and the second was to create a separate issue where you could become eligible for intercollegiate athletics if you had a grade point below 2.200 and above 2.000, if you satisfied either the minimum ACT score of 17 or the minimum SAT score of 750. The committee then suggested to the Council they put these on the agenda; and, when it came out in the agenda, they were backwards, in that No. 85 was the more restrictive of the two.

By separating No. 84, we have now corrected that, so the first issue, which is the first part of No. 84, will be the more restrictive issue, which is to raise the grade point from 2.000 to 2.200. The second part will be the less restrictive, which is to allow student-athletes who have a grade point above 2.000 but less than 2.200 to qualify by having a minimum ACT score or SAT score.

I recommend approval of Part 1.

John D. Bridgers (University of New Mexico): I think perhaps some of you may have heard that we have had some problems at our institution. The bulk of our problems centered around individual student-athletes who were marginally qualified or unqualified for admission. This fact does not justify in any way the illegal acts which

were taken in order to make these athletes eligible. However, the temptation to compromise on normal standards, or to take ill-advised and illegal shortcuts in order to assure the eligibility of student-athletes, in most instances involves athletes who are marginally capable of competing. I do feel also that the pressures which exist for coaches, academic advisors and administrative staff are much greater in the cases where there are greater numbers of marginally qualified athletes.

In view of the highly unfavorable publicity which happened at our institution and other institutions, I strongly feel that it is in the best interest of intercollegiate athletics to upgrade the eligibility requirement of student-athletes by passing Proposal No. 85.

C. D. Henry (Big Ten Conference): For the third consecutive year, I rise to speak in opposition to this proposal. Let me remind the delegation that the Big Ten Conference at one point had this type of legislation before the NCAA had the 1.600 rule. Indeed, the 1.600 legislation was introduced under Dean Bob Ray, faculty representative of Big Ten member Iowa, when he was the NCAA president.

However, I was impressed this morning by the question, "Is this legislation necessary?" For the past two years, I have spoken against raising the minimum grade-point average because it included the so-called triple option. After speaking and voting for the 1.600 legislation when I was working at Grambling, I accepted the fact, when that legislation was removed from the books, that minorities, and especially Blacks, did not fare well on the standardized tests. This and similar legislation beat that fact home to me, that Black people didn't fare well on that examination.

So my question of the past two years remains. What is the significant difference between 2.000 and 2.200, where graduation is concerned? Since the order was switched and the so-called triple option is below it, I would again refer to the standardized scores. I remain opposed to these options.

I have a letter in this book from an official with the College Bowl, who is located in Chicago. The letter states in part that the low-income waiver recipient in the Midwest (they, like most people, don't keep statistics by race, but by fee-waiver recipients, 1,389 in 1979) and in the Chicago population had mean scores of 330 where verbal scores are concerned and 366 in the math scores. Yet, 21 percent of the people taking the test scored above 400 in each category. Seven percent of the people taking the test scored above 500 in each category. So with 28 percent making scores of 800 or above, I have to believe that the other 72 percent must make 600 or below to get that average of 696.

Coming from the Chicago area, where one or two schools recruit, I don't believe that the testing will aid these students getting into schools. So, once again, I don't think that we have any sort of triple option, although that wasn't named. The testing will not help, and the only option then is to raise the one option that the students have at this point.

In this other hand, I have a book that is entitled "The National Longitudinal Study of a Capsuled Description of Young Adults 4½

Years After High School." This study was done by Bruce Ecklund and Joseph Wisenbaker for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and it was released in February 1979. The study shows that, 4½ years after high school, 36 percent of the white males and 27 percent of the Black males, 14 percent of the Hispanic males and 39 percent of all students, male and female, who started school in 1972 will graduate.

In the Big Ten, we have graduated a much higher rate. Since I have been here and in the Big Ten caucuses, I have found out that certain people were graduating over 90 percent of their athletes, 94 percent of their athletes. So again I would ask, if we are graduating people at such a high rate, why do we need to change the entrance requirements? I know it is a cosmetic type thing. If you ask anybody in here if they are for increased standards, the answer has to be yes. But instead of worrying about whether our athletes are being exploited or not, I think all we need to do is to look at the graduation rate and not worry about an academic floor.

Finally, when I read the report of the committee that brought this legislation, I understood it was suggested because of foreign students. Now, that must be a small number. If that committee was going to summarize the educational systems of the world in order to standardize eligibility procedures under Bylaw 4-1-(j) and Bylaw 4-6-(b), I would like to suggest that the committee review requirements in this country that would aid in graduation.

I would suggest that Division I defeat this proposal. It is unnecessary.

John C. Jessell (Indiana State University, Terre Haute): C. D. said a great deal of what I wanted to say, but I think I can add a couple more things. The intent of this proposal is to upgrade academic standards. That was reported by the presenter, and I suspect that reflects the thinking of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee.

I think if you have intent, you have to also have a purpose. The purpose should have some objective meaning. I think it would behoove the committee to demonstrate empirically that a 2.200 leads to greater academic progress in graduation compared with a 2.000. Now, when you begin to talk about a criterion, I think you are required to support that with some research and some evidence. I believe that the 2.200 criterion was picked possibly at random, since there doesn't seem to be any supporting evidence.

Mr. Henry asked the difference between a 2.000 and 2.200; it is a slight modification. You are still a C student, however you look at it. In the absence of any predictable validity with respect to an increase in a grade-point average, I believe that the delegates ought to turn the proposal down.

James A. Castaneda (Rice University): I would like to suggest that people all over the country are watching every NCAA Convention to see whether items of legislation going beyond athletics will come out. I would like to suggest that the major intent of any legislation such as the current item being discussed is to make it known in the high schools that the NCAA would like to see improved performance at the high school level. I really feel, rather than talking of disenfranchising athletes or making it impossible for some to attend collegiate institu-

tions to play in athletics, that any indication given in the form of legislation by this body to the effect that we expect and hope for and aspire to greater academic performance at the high school level will show that these athletes, in whom we do believe far beyond what they do on the playing field, will be able to rise to this occasion and give indication that our lip service of wanting increased standards is more than lip service.

So I urge support of anything that will raise the academic standards.

Leo F. Miles (Howard University): As has been indicated before, I don't want to speak here or to make you think I am opposed to increased academic standards. But I am opposed to raising the 2.000 to 2.200.

One thing we talked about is opportunities for young people to participate. I think a lot of us have a lot of difficulty now finding some student-athletes with 2.000 averages. All of a sudden a magic thing is going to happen and these athletes will have 2.200. We talk about influencing people. If we bring them into our institutions and work with them after we get them into our institutions, then you really have made an impact and influence on young people that will develop and make significant contributions to society.

I would like for you to not raise the academic average to 2.200, but to leave it at 2.000 because it has proven to be a pretty good piece of legislation.

[Proposal No. 84 (pages A-54-55) was defeated by Division I. Defeat of the first portion caused the second portion to be moot.]

[Proposal No. 85 (pages A-55-56) became moot due to defeat of the first portion of Proposal No. 84.]

Determination of Grade-Point Average

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): On behalf of the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 86.

[The motion was seconded.]

This particular item is more of a housekeeping item than anything else. At the current time there is an item, Article 4, Section 6-(b)-(2) of the Manual, which states if the high school will not provide a student-athlete grade point on a 4.000 scale, the member institution may submit that transcript to the NCAA Academic Testing and Requirements Committee for certification.

This has been a problem that has grown within the last four years; and more and more high schools have become reluctant, if they do not have a 4.000 scale or if they don't record the 4.000 scale, to make the conversion as required by our Association.

In such cases, we would like to formalize the procedure and correct some rather flimsy writing here. In doing that, we would like to insert if the high school "indicates in writing" that it will not or cannot provide a student-athlete grade-point average, then you are referred to the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. The committee will decide, and that decision will be final.

I recommend approval of this legislation.

[Proposal No. 86 (page A-56) was approved by Division I.]

Seasons of Competition

James E. Delany (Ohio Valley Conference): I move adoption of Proposal No. 87.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this proposal is to permit four years of eligibility for NCAA Division I-AA football competition, whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman. This applies to Divisions II and III student-athletes and during recent years has applied to both Divisions I-A and I-AA. The NCAA Council, as I understand it, has a concern with this proposal because it intends to create two different eligibility standards for Division I-A and Division I-AA.

We can understand the concern if you are attempting to change the transfer residency requirement to four months or the 2,000 rule to 2,500. In this instance, in this division, we are only operating on the traditional eligibility alternative already used by two-thirds of the NCAA membership.

In the event the majority of I-A schools don't support this proposal, I request the other members of Division I-A to permit us to determine our own destiny in using the reasonable eligibility alternative. In return, the 39 members of I-AA should override any reasonable legislative proposal sponsored by Division I-A in the future.

John L. Toner (University of Connecticut): In behalf of the NCAA Council, I rise to oppose this piece of legislation; and, from a personal standpoint as a member of I-AA, I do not want to see a double standard in Division I in the broad-based programs where we are competing for the same type of championships, the same type of goals for all of our student-athletes.

If Division I itself would be considering a change back to the original legislation we had last year, it would be more appropriate, in my opinion, for that type of action to be acted upon than this one that limits it to just 39 members of Division I at this time.

[Proposal No. 87 (page A-56) was approved by Division I-AA football, 24-12, but subsequently was rescinded by Divisions I-A and I-AA football per Bylaw 9-1-(e). See following paragraphs.]

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): Mr. President, on behalf of my own institution, a Division I institution, and the NCAA Council, I request a review of the action just taken by Division I-AA and ask for a vote by Divisions I-A and I-AA football to rescind that action.

[The motion was seconded.]

I am concerned, when I find legislation for eligibility in similar institutions, that we are coming apart in Division I. I think that the previous legislation which was passed by I-AA is tending to separate Division I schools. I think this is not a proper move to make. I, therefore, hope that the Convention, in Divisions I-A and I-AA, will vote to rescind that action.

[The motion for rescission of Proposal No. 87 (page A-56) was approved by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.]

Hardship

Olav B. Kollevoll (Lafayette College): On behalf of the Council, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 88.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal, like Proposal No. 35 that was adopted this morning, just does away with the percentages and the fraction and returns us to the old rule. This would eliminate the limitation of 20 percent of an institution's completed contests in a sport for purposes of hardship rulings and replace it with a limit of not more than two football games or more than three contests in any other sport, as was the case prior to the 1978 NCAA Convention.

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): I move adoption of Amendment No. 88-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Amendment No. 88 states it would become effective immediately. We are now in the middle of basketball season, and it seems ridiculous for this to be done immediately. There should be no harm for us to keep the current legislation, which we enacted a year ago, and substitute the effective date as August 1, 1980.

[Proposal No. 88-1 (page A-57) was approved by all divisions.]

Frank Mach (College of St. Thomas): An interpretation of the present regulation is particularly unfair to athletes and institutions that play a nine-game schedule because of the cost, scheduling difficulties or for whatever reason. Since 20 percent of nine games is 1.8 games, it does not seem reasonable that a football player injured in the second game in his season, in which his team is playing a 10-game schedule, could qualify for hardship consideration, but he could not so qualify if he happened to be injured in the second game of the nine-game schedule. He obviously has gained no more playing than he did in the first instance. I urge support of Proposal No. 88.

Edward M. Bennett (Washington State University): I would like to speak in favor of this amendment. There is no derogation of the NCAA staff intended. I am just trying to point out there is a great deal of confusion in terms of the present rule. Washington State, in asking for an interpretation of what is 20 percent, got four different answers from the NCAA.

I think that is justifiable because it is difficult to try to determine whether, with a published schedule, an amended schedule or an adjusted schedule, for example, in track, if you have fulfilled 20 percent. There are institutions who have adjusted their schedules on the basis of whether they need 20 percent and either do or do not compete on the grounds of whether they meet the 20-percent rule.

I don't think the present rule makes sense, and I would support the amendment.

Thomas J. Niland Jr. (LeMoyne College): I speak against this rule. I actually spoke against the 20 percent last year, but it is unfair; and the only reason I am speaking against No. 88 is I don't believe the numbers are quite in line with what is fair to the student-athlete. If you will read No. 88, we are talking about the 20 percent and trying to get it adjusted

to the upward figure.

I do think that, in relation to all sports, which Proposal Nos. 89 and 90 cover, we have a sliding scale that would allow participants to plan on some type of numbering related to the full schedule. I think, too, this is a fine number for football.

On the other hand, with a limitation of three in a sport such as basketball with 27 games, the percentage drops off quite a bit. In baseball, soccer and so forth, you do have quite a variance in the schedule. I am asking we look hard at Nos. 89 and 90 and defeat No. 88 on that basis.

C. D. Henry (Big Ten Conference): I, too, am against the legislation. I think that we can find some definite number. As this came up in basketball this morning, they wanted it for some other purpose. Our baseball coaches in the Big Ten Conference asked us several years ago to attempt to change the legislation because three contests in a baseball season of 45 or more games was certainly not fair to that group. For all the coaches, other than those that played football, where the three contests might be meaningful, I would urge you to defeat the legislation.

John L. Toner (University of Connecticut): In behalf of the sponsors of this amendment, I would point out that, historically, the hardship rule was put in so that a student-athlete would not be denied a full experience of nearly a complete season of competition. A return to our original rule does grant respectively the same amount of time preparing for a season and approximately the same number of contests before a hardship is declared.

One of the problems with the 20-percent rule was that varying seasons, once competition begins, give different lengths of license to the various hardship rule. I think the only intent was to give a student-athlete as near a complete season as possible as a result of injury and illness. I think this legislation is consistent with the history of the hardship rule.

Andrew F. Montana (California State University, Fullerton): I have a question as to the recent interpretation given for participation of athletes in fall baseball practice. As we have been informed, athletes must be eligible for participation in the fall practice in baseball; and if they do participate in practice, and had not in the regular spring competition, this would constitute a year of eligibility. What would be the situation if an athlete were injured in the fall practice competition in baseball?

President Flynn: The rule, as I understand it, is that 20 percent of the games are practices. So you have your practice games in the fall and your regular games in the spring, and you add them together. If you have participated in fewer than 20 percent, then it will be a hardship case. If you have completed more than 20 percent, then there would not be a hardship case.

Mr. Montana: If one had a total of 90 games and if one were allowed to participate in three games, that individual would be participating in approximately three percent of his schedule. If this legislation were adopted, they would be limited to three games. Is that right?

President Flynn: I agree with you.

Mr. Montana: In summary, I would state this is quite discriminatory against those sports where there are a large number of games.

Ronald J. Oyer (University of Denver): I think a point that hasn't been made in regard to the hardship rule is one regarding the severity of the hardship rule. You are saying if you played in three or two games your senior year—and you are looking at a 27-game schedule for basketball, 40 or 60 games in baseball or 18 in soccer—you have lost that whole year.

I don't see what this body's objection would be to allowing the student another year to participate in that sport. We are talking about hardship, which is the injury. I would agree that the 20 percent may be difficult and cumbersome to administer; but, while two and three games might not be appropriate, the issue here is the young people who are involved in that year of competition.

[Proposal No. 88 (page A-57) was defeated by all divisions as amended by Proposal No. 88-1.]

Hardship

Thomas J. Niland Jr. (LeMoyne College): I move adoption of Proposal No. 89.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 89 is to grade upward in number rather than down the percentages that were used last year. When the 20-percent rule was put in, the rulings came out that if you played in 20 percent and it came out to a fractional number such as 1.8, for example (20 percent of a nine-game football schedule), only one game could be played. If you played in the second game, you automatically would be ineligible for the hardship rule.

So Proposal No. 89 hopes to clear that up by explaining to you that we would move upward in taking the higher percentage. He would get the full 20 percent. That is quite self-explanatory as it is in the book. Therefore, I have moved its adoption.

Jack R. Wentworth (Indiana University): I would like to speak in support of this proposal, in that I think it is a more realistic interpretation of the hardship rule. If we believe in the philosophy of the hardship rule and it provides the opportunity for a student-athlete who has been injured early in the season to have an additional season of eligibility, it seems to me that we are talking about a young person who has gone through a kind of traumatic situation anyway, he has been injured, which is a medical phenomenon that is not designed by either the athlete or by the coach; and, therefore, I think this provides additional support to the student-athlete.

I don't know what the magic number is, but we have one of 20 percent. I think that the 20 percent is really a matter of applying it at the beginning or at the end of the contest. I think what this legislation does is apply it at the beginning and it will be a benefit to the student-athlete. That is what we are here for, so I urge support of this.

[Proposal No. 89 (pages A-57-58) was approved by all divisions. A

subsequent motion to rescind was defeated (see page 151).]

Hardship

Alvin R. Paul (Columbia University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 90.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal establishes a minimum of two contests when the percentage is below two. For example, in a nine-game football schedule, where the percentage works out to 1.8, as the gentleman talked about before, we would move it to two. In track, nine games, the same thing. For any schedule with fewer than 10 contests, the minimum would be moved up to two.

[Proposal No. 90 (page A-58) was approved by all divisions.]

Hardship—Junior College

Milton J. Piepul (American International College): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 91.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent here is to permit a student-athlete who has sustained an injury or illness while in junior college and meets the other requirements of Bylaw 4-1-(d)-(2) to be eligible for a hardship ruling at an NCAA member institution.

[Proposal No. 91 (page A-58) was approved by Division II, 47-44, and by Division III; it was defeated by Division I.]

Transfer Rules

Deane Deshon (Salisbury State College): I move adoption of Proposal No. 92.

[The motion was seconded.]

With the liberalization of Division III transfer rules, we find some students are now being declared ineligible for competition simply because of their sequence of enrollment in other institutions. This proposal is an attempt to correct the situation. We request support of this proposal.

John Pont (Northwestern University): On behalf of the Council, I would like to speak in opposition to the proposal. This proposal would put us back where we were several years ago. With recruiting pressures what they are and the promises and expectations of players, there is a definite disappointment and possible difficulties if he doesn't play. The prospect of transfer then would provide greater expectations with the knowledge he could play the following year if he meets the conditions of eligibility.

I would like to mention the coaches do know what is happening in other schools and this could encourage recruitment of athletes on a continuing basis. I urge defeat of this proposal.

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): Mr. President, to add specifically to what John Pont mentioned, it should be pointed out, as it was in the Council, that the adoption of this will allow a transfer student merely to graduate from the junior college before transferring

to another four-year member institution, because that is the transfer rule.

It seems to me that we are going back to the situation we had before, whereby a student could transfer from one member institution through a junior college, attaining 36 credits in the summer session and getting an A.A. degree, and going to a second four-year institution. We have had that before. It was bad and we go back to it again if we adopt this. I urge a negative vote on this amendment.

[Proposal No. 92 (pages A-58-59) was defeated by all divisions.]

[Proposal No. 92-1 (page A-59) was not moved.]

Transfer Rule—Junior College

Roland O. Byers (University of Idaho): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Big Sky Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 93.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the amendment is as stated. However, in speaking for the amendment I would like to point out that the existing procedure does not permit equal consideration of the transferring student-athlete by all member institutions.

The existing procedure allows the various member institutions to pick and choose for transfer from those credits which the student-athlete has taken at the junior college. Adoption of this amendment by the Association would help minimize the recent recruiting irregularities we have seen publicized concerning transfer students; that is, the chance of a member institution receiving altered or counterfeit transcripts would be minimized.

In the administration of the rule, it is the intent that the rule be handled as the existing freshman GPA calculations. That is, if the institution from which the student-athlete transfers refuses to calculate the GPA, the NCAA could be consulted.

Fred Picard (Ohio University): Mr. President, I am faculty representative of Ohio University. On behalf of the NCAA Council, I wish to speak in opposition to Proposal No. 93. We have worked for many years with this concept of transferable degree credit; and this proposal, it seems to me, changes it very substantially.

I want to point out three reasons I think we should reject it. First of all, it provides that the junior college determine the grade-point average. I have no particular comment except there may be some careless pencils in the junior colleges.

Two, it provides that the courses earned or accepted for graduation by the junior college will be accepted; and I suspect there you may have some very unique and unusual courses that they would accept, which certainly would not be acceptable to many institutions here.

Finally, it drops, it seems to me most importantly, the concept of transfer degree credit, which is the option of the member institution and the former institution. And I urge you to reject Proposal No. 93.

[Proposal No. 93 (pages A-59-60) was defeated by all divisions.]

Educational Exchange Student

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): Mr. President, on behalf of the NCAA Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 94.

[The motion was seconded.]

Many of our member institutions have qualified exchange programs, providing for a continuous, planned educational program, as a requirement of the students' curriculum. In most instances, the exchange program involves such things as architecture and veterinary medicine. Since the program is planned and executed by these institutions working in concert, and is a continuous program, it would seem logical that the students in that program be permitted to continue their athletic experience as well if they so choose.

This measure, which includes the requirement of the Eligibility Committee's approval and other stipulations, should provide good safeguards against any possible abuse of our transfer rules; and I recommend its approval.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I have a question concerning No. 94. Is the waiver of the transfer residency requirement for the student as an exchange student, as well as a waiver for him when he returns to the institution from which he became an exchange student?

President Flynn: That is true.

Mr. Ray: It would be waived in both cases?

President Flynn: Yes, in both cases.

Mr. Ray: He would be eligible as an exchange student at the institution that accepted him and immediately upon his return?

President Flynn: Right, when he returns. That is correct.

[Proposal No. 94 (page A-60) was approved by all divisions.]

Transfer Rule—Division III

Julian L. Smith (St. Andrews Presbyterian College): On behalf of the colleges listed, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 95.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this particular piece of legislation is to allow the transfer-rule waiver in Division III to a student who may have participated at a Division I or a Division II institution, but has not participated for a year just prior to the date that he begins competition at the certifying institution.

Everett Phillips (State University College, Fredonia): I speak against this proposed rule. As one of the originators of the original transfer rule, let me point out a circumstance that might happen. On a term system, a young man might choose to sit out or leave a Division I or Division II institution at the end of the indoor track season, sit out the year and then be eligible immediately, or have been eligible in the indoor national championship in Division I, sit out the spring term, or not compete during the spring term, transfer and then be eligible in Division III.

[Proposal No. 95 (pages A-60-61) was approved by Division III.]

James P. Sullivan (Boston State College): On behalf of the Council

and the Division III Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 96.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 96 permits the student-athlete to be immediately eligible upon transfer to a Division III institution if he has not competed or practiced in his sport at the previous institution during the academic year in which he is transferring. The important phrase here is "or practiced" and keep in mind this is a mid-year transfer.

[Proposal No. 96 (page A-61) was approved by Division III.]

President Flynn: I would like to have your consent to change the order and have the report of the Committee on Committees, then the report from the Nominating Committee. Do we have any objections? Hearing none, it will be done. George King, athletic director at Purdue University and chairman of the Committee on Committees, will give his report.

7. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

George S. King Jr. (Purdue University): Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Committees, I move the adoption of the report of the 1980 Committee on Committees by the delegates to this Convention.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Flynn: Do we have any nominations from the floor?

Mr. King: I move the nominations be closed and these be elected by acclamation.

[The motion was seconded.]

Richard A. Clower (Western Maryland College): I am president of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. I should like to nominate for the Lacrosse Committee Jack Emmer from Washington and Lee University and James Grube from Middlebury College.

Paul S. Griffin (Roanoke College): The U.S. Lacrosse Coaches Association also endorses the slate of candidates that have been presented by Mr. Clower.

President Flynn: It has been moved the nominations be closed with the exception of lacrosse.

[The motion was approved.]

Now, returning to lacrosse, we have two people nominated, namely Parry and Watts, by the Nominating Committee; and we have two people nominated from the floor. I don't know if you are nominating them as a pair or not.

Mr. Griffin: The nominations from the floor are to replace the first two candidates that are listed on the sheet.

President Flynn: You are nominating two people from the floor in opposition to the two that are printed, namely Parry and Watts?

Mr. Griffin: No, Garber and Hantz.

President Flynn: All right. What divisions are the two people nominated from?

Mr. Griffin: Emmer is from I and Grube is from III.

President Flynn: So we are voting on two candidates that are nominated by the Committee on Committees and two nominated from the floor. Are you ready to vote?

F. Paul Bogan (Westfield State College): As a member of the Committee on Committees, I believe we discussed these individuals; but I don't think they were eligible. I think George can answer that for us.

President Flynn: We are checking on the eligibility of the two people nominated. Can we proceed while that is being done? At this time, I would like to have the chairman of the Nominating Committee, Fred Picard, come to the podium.

8. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Fred Picard (Ohio University): Mr. President and members, on behalf of the Nominating Committee we wish to present the following slate of officers for new terms on the Council: for president, William J. Flynn, Boston College; and for secretary-treasurer, James Frank, Lincoln University.

For district vice-presidents, the recommendations are: District 1—John L. Toner, University of Connecticut; District 3—John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University; District 5—Aldo A. Sebhen, Southwest Missouri State University; District 7—Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming.

For vice-presidents at large, the nominations are: Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute; Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University; Kenneth J. Weller, Central College of Iowa.

[The nominations were seconded and approved.]

President Flynn: I would like to have the following individuals stand (they have done a tremendous amount of work for this organization, serving on our Council): Sherwood Berg, president, South Dakota State University; James Sullivan, athletic director, Boston State College; Charley Scott, vice-president and faculty representative, University of Alabama. (Applause)

At this time, I would also like to present the new members of the Council to the membership. They are: Jack Sawyer, faculty representative, Wake Forest University; Don Russell, athletic director, Wesleyan University; Kenneth Weller, president, Central College. (Applause) Not here because he had to leave is Howard Davis of Tuskegee Institute. James Frank asked me if he could say a few words.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank: I just want to say I have enjoyed serving as secretary-treasurer during the past year. I have enjoyed working with Bill Flynn, the Council, the Executive Committee and the NCAA staff. I pledge to strive even harder and more diligently to serve your interests and to work toward the fulfillment of the purposes and the fundamental policies of this great Association. (Applause)

President Flynn: Thank you, Jim. I want to echo Jim's sentiments. It has been truly a great pleasure for me to serve as your president and now to be reelected. It also has been a marvelous experience working with Jim Frank and with Walter Byers and his staff. I want to thank

the Council, the Executive Committee and the membership for their great support.

I do, however, want to advise you that Jim and I this past year have been really impostors. A year ago, we were nominated but we were never elected. So I hope that I have just as happy a year being an elected president as just a nominated president. (Applause)

Now, getting back to lacrosse, it is reported that Grube is ineligible because there is already an individual from the same conference. You cannot have two individuals from the same conference on one committee. Emmer is eligible to run against Garber. Therefore, we will be taking a vote between Garber, who has been nominated by the Committee on Committees, and Emmer, who has been nominated from the floor.

Therefore, if we could have a show of paddles by the entire membership, please. Garber has been elected.

Now, we must elect Hantz since he was not voted on. Hantz has been nominated by the Committee on Committees. Do we have a motion to that effect?

George S. King Jr. (Purdue University): I move Jack Hantz be elected.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

9. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): Mr. President, before we leave the section dealing with eligibility (I apologize to the Convention for not catching this earlier), I would like to raise a question about Proposal No. 89, which was passed in all three divisions, to provide some rounding-up of the application of the 20-percent rule. In football, those institutions that have 11 games will find the rounding-up to be three games. So the student-athlete who competes in three games or fewer would be eligible for the hardship rule. I am not sure that the proposers of the amendment were aware of that, nor were the membership (particularly in Division I) aware of that.

I am not sure that it is a desirable amendment at this time. I have talked to several others on the floor; and I would like to ask for a review of the vote or to vote to rescind, with the thought that next year perhaps the proposers could come back with a piece of legislation that might exempt football from three games and retain the two games in hardship for football. This seems more likely. I would ask for a vote to rescind No. 89 in all three divisions.

[The motion was seconded.]

Jack R. Wentworth (Indiana University): Since I talked in favor of Proposal No. 89, I feel compelled to speak against the motion to rescind. I was aware that it would mean three games in football, but we are talking about just those institutions that have an 11-game schedule. Again, we need to think about the purpose of the hardship clause. We are doing something here for the student-athlete. I am not particularly worried about the football player who is injured somewhere in that third game. There is still a good chance he would be within that 20

percent if we took the actual fraction.

I am in favor of giving the benefit of the fraction to the student-athlete. After all, this is an injury and we are not trying to play games or manipulations. It is something that is bad enough anyway.

[The motion to rescind Proposal No. 89 (pages A-57-58) was defeated (two-thirds majority required).]

F. Paul Bogan (Westfield State College): Just a point of information. Regarding the Lacrosse Committee, did we elect Messrs. Parry and Watts, because they were to be in addition if Amendment No. 20 was adopted? I want to make sure they were elected.

President Flynn: I appreciate your calling that to my attention. If Amendment No. 20 was adopted, there were additions. Proposal No. 20 was adopted; therefore, it is moved that John Parry of Brown University; Richard Watts, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and Cornelius Cochrane, Bowling Green State University, be elected.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Soccer Playing Season

John C. Parry (Brown University): I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 97.

[The motion was seconded.]

There is an amendment to Part A. It is my understanding that we discuss each of these separately and vote on each separately. I would like to point out again that Part C, addressing the end of the competitive season, is being withdrawn.

I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 97-1, which adds to Item (3) an additional provision for 15 days prior to its first scheduled soccer contest, for the beginning of soccer practice.

[The motion was seconded.]

John A. Reeves (Drew University): I am speaking on the amendment to the amendment on behalf of myself and the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, which represents 450 institutions of higher learning.

The entire legislation, I believe, although I will speak just to Part A and to the amendment to that, is well intended but not at all well thought out. I think that can be indicated by the fact that a part of it has already been withdrawn and there are a number of amendments to it.

Specifically, the 15 days practice or the first day of school is totally discriminatory to the sport of soccer. If we look at the NCAA Manual, we find that basketball, which can start on October 15, gets approximately 54 practice days before the first contest. In football, you are allowed 19 days or 29 sessions; and if you add Sundays, which are permissible, you get approximately 33 sessions.

Personally, I think there is an inequity between football, a contact sport, and basketball, a noncontact sport. I think discrimination will occur between soccer and football if we get a total possibility of 19

practice sessions in the 15 days suggested. That is absolutely pedagogically unsound.

There is no way, from a physiological point of view or educational point of view, that I could weed down from 40 players who report on September 1 to get a respectable varsity team on the field 15 days later. I urge the defeat of the amendment to the amendment and all subsequent considerations until we get a better proposal on the floor.

Joseph A. Machnik (University of New Haven): I am president of the Eastern Collegiate Soccer Association. It is an association of some 140 soccer-playing institutions which has as its general objectives the promotion of high quality intercollegiate soccer and provision of quality soccer-playing opportunities for the students and its member institutions.

In speaking to the amendment to Proposal No. 97, if we are going to vote on Proposal No. 97 at all, I would urge you to vote in favor of the amendment to the amendment, which makes the proposal less restrictive and would allow institutions to make their own choice as to the level of quality and quantity with which it would like to recognize soccer as an emerging major sport.

These amendments to Proposal No. 97 reflect only the fall playing seasons and have no bearing, or so I am told, on colleges and universities which seek to provide practice opportunities in soccer during the winter months, indoor where necessary, and in the spring, in the form of tournaments and other types of competition.

If the sponsors of Proposal No. 97 wish to restrict the playing of soccer at their respective institutions, they should be allowed to do so. However, we do not see the need to restrict the growth of soccer or interfering with its popularity at institutions which have no problem with it.

We would urge your acceptance of the amendment to Proposal No. 97, if you feel that soccer must be restricted in some fashion. But if you do not see the need for such restriction, I urge defeat of Proposal No. 97, as amended or otherwise.

Merle K. Loken (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): A point of clarification. Regarding this provision in the amendment to the amendment of 15 days prior to the first scheduled soccer contest, what determines the date of the first scheduled contest? Could this be the first of July or something that determines when the first game might be played?

Mr. Parry: If the proposal passes, this is the traditional fall season which, under O.I. 307, starts on September 1.

Gordon F. McCullough (University of Hartford): The football coaches came out years ago for a common starting day in that fall sport, providing a more equitable opportunity for in-season competition. Right now schools, I believe, are playing in early August. In my opinion, the amended proposal providing for 15 days prior to the first starting date, would create the same fairness for soccer in-season and championship competition. Secondly, with the economic picture, coupled with Title IX and the women's soccer program request, fairly large amounts

of money can be saved.

[Proposal No. 97-1 (page A-62) was approved by all divisions.]

Mr. Parry: Speaking in favor of the proposal, this legislation does recognize the increasing popularity and intensity present in the sport of soccer. What it really is attempting to do is to establish common starting dates, common practice opportunities and a common number of contests, specifically during the fall NCAA championship season.

As has already been indicated, there are three basic reasons. The first is competitive equity. I think we find our teams fighting with each other or one school coming back earlier and earlier with larger numbers of contests. Second, and correlated to that, is a financial concern. If you bring the men back August 1, you probably should bring the women back August 1, if they so desire. Finally, I think these restrictions have been put in for the sports of football and basketball in the best interest of our student-athletes. That is the third, and probably the primary, reason for this legislation.

Mr. Reeves: I should have delayed my remarks until we talked about the original amendment, so I will be very brief and just say that we support the restrictions that have been put on basketball and football.

The objection is that we feel it is pedagogically unsound and physiologically unsound to expect a coach to meet 40 youngsters on the first day of practice, who may or may not have participated in soccer over the summer (and in most smaller, emerging programs they will not have), and expect that individual in 19 sessions, including practice twice on Sunday and twice on Saturday, to field a team for the first day of competition.

Although the meaning is correct, the implementation and the restrictions you are putting upon us are unfair to the student-athletes whom we are here to serve.

George P. Malley (University of Santa Clara): I would like to speak against this legislation. I see no correlation between basketball, football and soccer. Soccer enjoys an emerging popularity in our country. I think if we are going to stifle this by prohibiting them to play or practice during the winter, for example in our area, that we are going to stifle to a certain extent what the gentleman talked about with regard to our Olympic team. I think that if soccer is going to emerge as a sport, we are going to have to allow it to grow nationally.

The reasons that we had restrictions on football and basketball are completely different than those of soccer. I would like to put soccer in the category of the other sports that we are talking about. We don't have the same restrictions in water polo or baseball. We play fall baseball and we play spring baseball. I see no reason whatsoever to put restrictions on soccer.

Mr. Parry: I move that we divide and vote separately on Parts A, B, D and E. Part C has been withdrawn.

[The motion was seconded and defeated by all divisions.]

President Flynn: We will vote for the entire proposition, so it would be appropriate at this time to put in the amendment to Part D.

Mr. Parry: I move adoption of Amendment No. 97-2, which pertains

to Part D of Proposal No. 97.

[The motion was seconded.]

Specifically, the amendment clarifies once again that the contest limitation of 22 only applies to the traditional fall season, thereby allowing schools to play as many contests as they wish after the national championships through the winter and through the spring.

Carlo Tramontozzi (St. Francis College): I would like to speak in favor of the amendment since soccer in the United States is not at the same level that it is in the rest of the world. If we restrict soccer now, as it is becoming as good as the rest of the world, then perhaps we are doing some injustice to soccer. I think that this amendment allows us to continue to play in the winter and in the spring and reach the technical ability that the rest of the world has.

[Proposal No. 97-2 (pages A-62-63) was approved by all divisions.]

[Proposal No. 97 (pages A-61-62) was approved by all divisions.]

Basketball Playing Season

John Chellman (Indiana University of Pennsylvania): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division II Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 98.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal will amend the appropriate bylaw to permit Division II members to begin their basketball season on the next to the last Friday in November. Division III adopted the provision a year ago. The Division II Steering Committee believes that the same factors that led Division III to that decision also apply to many institutions in Division II.

Specifically, a number of institutions virtually close down in the winter because of adverse weather conditions and the nation's energy problems make it advantageous to permit Division II to start its basketball season one week early. In addition, because it is the same in NAIA rules, that makes it very easy to schedule games during that time. We urge your support of this proposal.

Edward P. Markey (St. Michael's College): As a representative of the Division II Basketball Committee, I think that we represent a feeling that the extension of the season certainly has no ill effect on preseason training. We are cutting it a week shorter. It provides one significant thing; and that is, we find in this period of time more and more of us are lessening the games being played at home. The energy thing has cut off some of our schedules. But this will allow us to play in that period of time, the week before we heretofore have not been able to play. Since it has been a successful program with Division III, we see no reason it could not be satisfactory to the Division II program.

[Proposal No. 98 (page A-63) was approved by Division III.]

Basketball Playing Season

Frank Spina (Seattle Pacific University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 99.

[The motion was seconded. Proposal No. 99 (pages A-63-64) was

approved by Division II; it was defeated by Division I and by Division III, 46-60.]

Coaching Limitations

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): In behalf of the institutions listed as sponsors, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 100.

[The motion was seconded.]

James M. Litvack (Ivy League): I move adoption of Amendment No. 100-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Chairman, we have no desire to alter the intent of Proposal No. 100, which seeks to deal with the recruiting problems that have allegedly arisen with part-time coaches who are employed outside of the institution and whose activities are difficult to control. We offer this amendment, however, to insure that we have a level of on-the-field coaching appropriate to our needs.

Our schools field at least three football teams—varsity, junior varsity and freshman. We simply need more than nine bodies to handle the 200 participants. The Convention should know that, under our amendment, these part-time coaches are prevented from recruiting and their compensation is severely limited. Also, the extra teams must be real teams and maintain an intercollegiate schedule of at least four games.

[Proposal No. 100-1 (pages A-64-65) was approved by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.]

Mr. James: When coaching limitations were approved by the Convention several years ago, we very ardently supported them. Unfortunately, through the years we have learned that, instead of having a coaching experience, the part-time coaches are exposed only to recruitment experiences because they are on the road full-time.

There are many institutions that do not wish to utilize their part-time coaches this way, but they are forced to do so to keep up with the Joneses. At coaching meetings, there has been much distrust and much concern expressed about the employment of part-time coaches.

Therefore, we feel it is time that we designate a specific number of coaches that can be used and, therefore, eliminate these problems.

Richard H. Perry (University of Southern California): I would like to speak to Part A of No. 100. I do so with mixed feelings. I certainly share Bob's concern for this category of part-time assistant coaches. Frankly, I have never seen a part-time assistant coach. All I have seen are people working full-time and starving to death. That concerns me a great deal. It also concerns me to reduce the number of persons who are going to be called upon to handle basically the same workload.

We have created an environment for our coaches that demands a certain amount of time. One thing I am sure of is that, if we go from 10 coaches to nine, the workload will remain the same and the nine people will be spending that much more time away from their families.

I guess my concern, and I don't know whether the rest of the athletic directors share it with me, is this: As I look nostalgically around, I don't

see in our profession anymore the sort of people who helped me when I was coming into this profession, people such as coaches Rupp, Iba, Stagg and Waldorf. Anybody over 35 or 40 gets burned out. We don't see people coaching until they are 65 and fighting to coach one more year.

We need realistic limitations to make it possible for our people to have reasonably normal lives, and I would be very much concerned about reducing our numbers as indicated in Part A.

Mr. James: We felt exactly as Dick did last year. If you will recall, we had a proposal to have one full-time coach replace two part-time coaches; and they voted it down. Therefore, our position is what it is today.

Charles M. Neinas (Big Eight Conference): I would point out to Messrs. James and Perry that Amendment No. 102 is designed to take care of part of that problem. Therefore, you may wish to vote against Nos. 100 and 101 and in favor of No. 102.

[Proposal No. 100 (page A-64) was defeated by Division I as amended by Proposal No. 100-1. Divisions I-A and I-AA football defeated Part A; all of Division I defeated the other portions.]

[Proposal No. 100-2 (page A-65) became moot due to approval of Proposal No. 100-1.]

[Proposal No. 101 (pages A-65-66) was withdrawn.]

[Proposal Nos. 101-1 and 101-2 (pages A-66-67) became moot due to withdrawal of Proposal No. 101.]

Football Coaching Staff

Henry T. Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): Representing one of the sponsors of this item, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 102.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is explained in the note. This provision was before the Convention last year and it is being presented by essentially the same institutions.

[Proposal No. 102 (page A-67) was defeated by Division I-AA football.]

Coaching Limitations—Recruiting

John Pont (Northwestern University): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division I Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 103.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think this proposal addresses itself to the problem alluded to earlier by Mr. Litvack and Mr. James. I think that is the big reason for this proposal.

Another good reason is that this one does not exclude the use of graduate assistants, which I think are tremendously important in football and basketball programs. I wouldn't want to see any proposal that would exclude those young men that want to enter into those professions from being given the opportunity to be graduate assistants.

I urge its adoption.

[Proposal No. 103 (pages A-67-68) was approved by Division I. Divisions I-A and I-AA football approved Part A; all of Division I approved Part B.]

[Proposal No. 104 (pages A-68-69), a resolution regarding lacrosse championships, was acted upon earlier by the Convention. See page 124.]

Resolution: Olympics Participation

David E. Sweet (Rhode Island College): I move the adoption of Resolution No. 105.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Chairman, this resolution addresses a most important subject, one that has been commented on not only within the athletic community but widely outside it. It is, however, a modest resolution. I want to stress its limited effect while emphasizing what I consider to be its importance.

First of all, the resolution calls for the Association to go on record in support of the President of the United States if, and only if, the President determines that it is not in the best interest of the nation for the United States to participate in the Olympics in Moscow.

The resolution itself does not call for a boycott of the Olympics. It only asks the Association to support the President if he calls for such action.

Secondly, it takes effect if, and only if, the President determines that participation in the Olympics is not in the best interest of the nation.

Third, it says only that the NCAA supports the President and will join him in requesting U.S. athletes not to participate. There is nothing in the resolution which, by itself, binds any individual or any institution. We are simply expressing our support for the President should he call upon the citizens of the United States for that support.

I realize that, in taking this stand, we will be calling upon many extraordinarily fine athletes to make a major personal sacrifice. But in calling upon them to make this sacrifice, if it proves necessary, I would point out that already citizens of this country in many walks of life have been called upon to make major sacrifices in support of the stand which the President has been compelled to take by the actions of the Soviet Union in their invading Afghanistan. Farmers who grow wheat, wheat shippers, operators of ports (such as the Port of New Orleans), manufacturers of high technology equipment and workers who make that equipment all have been called upon to make major personal sacrifices.

A local newspaper is commenting editorially today about such sacrifices and points out that these are the kinds of consequences that all should be prepared to bear for the larger national interests during a time of crisis.

Moreover, I am sure that this Association need not be reminded of the enormous sacrifices which are being made by those 50 hostages in Iran and their families. Athletes, more than any others, it seems to me,

must understand the importance of self-sacrifice in order to serve the larger interests.

Let me add that in my view this is not a case of mixing politics with athletics. That implies that politics is somehow an inferior calling. Politics is a noble element in the life of mankind; and, at its best, politics calls on all of us to achieve nobility.

Inevitably, it is a political system that provides a context in which Olympic games can occur. We cannot, it seems to me, even if we tried, separate the Olympics from the political system which fosters their possibility. The question really is whether a very political action of the U.S.S.R., in invading a peaceful neighbor, is to go unchallenged and, more specifically, whether the Olympics are to be used by the Soviet Union as an endorsement of its behavior generally and of its behavior in particular in the case of Afghanistan.

I think this is an opportunity for this Association to say "no," that we will not be part of any endorsement of such an enormous violation of the rights of free people or the rights of peaceful people.

Finally, I want to say how proud I am to be present at a meeting of this Association when its executive director can go on record as he has, according to the press reports, saying (although he spoke only as a citizen) that as a national response to an unacceptable aggression by the host country, the interest of the United States and its leadership position in the world far surpass the interest of amateur athletics, even the Olympic Games.

He added as long as we continue to do business as usual, it leaves the impression that the United States does not care. Why should we help them turn a pretty face to the world and ignore the ugly face of their aggression? To that, I can only say "amen."

[Proposal No. 105 (page A-69) was approved.]

President Flynn: At this time, is there any other business that anyone would like to bring before the Convention? Hearing none, I declare this meeting duly adjourned.

[The Convention was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.]

Appendix A

74th Annual Convention

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

[Note: In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. All proposed amendments shall be effective as indicated; the term "Immediately" means that the legislation, if adopted, becomes effective upon adjournment of the Convention. All page numbers listed refer to the corresponding pages in the 1979-80 NCAA Manual. All votes were by show of paddles unless otherwise indicated. *Only those proposed amendments upon which the 74th Convention took some action appear in this appendix. Amendments to amendments follow immediately the proposal to which they relate.*]

TOPICAL GROUPINGS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS 74th ANNUAL CONVENTION

<i>Proposal Numbers</i>	<i>General Topic</i>
1 through 6	Consent Package—Constitution
7 through 20	Consent Package—Bylaws
21 through 23	General
24 through 28	Amateurism
29 through 46	Membership Classification
47 through 55	Enforcement Procedure
56 through 64	Financial Aid
65 through 71	Championships
72 through 77	Recruiting
78 through 96	Eligibility
97 through 99	Playing Seasons
100 through 103	Personnel Limitations

Consent Package—Constitution

Proposals 1 through 6 are offered as a "consent package" of constitutional amendments considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon with a single vote, requiring a two-thirds majority approval for adoption.

NO. 1 USE OF NCAA INSIGNIA

Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 2, pages 25-26, by adding new paragraph (f), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) To use the registered marks of the Association (i.e., the Association's name, seal, logo or other insignia) only in accordance with guidelines established by the NCAA Council."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify that the proper use of the NCAA's registered insignia is a requirement for all of the Association's member institutions. [Note: Constitution 4-3-(d) would be revised editorially to delete the reference to affiliated members' use of those marks.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Nos. 1 through 6 were approved as a constitution consent package.

NO. 2 OFFICERS

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 3-(a), page 33, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 3. Officers. (a) The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, *eight district vice-presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected)* and a secretary-treasurer."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Officers Review Committee).

Intent: To delete references to district vice-presidents being officers of the Association inasmuch as that term traditionally has been applied only to the president and secretary-treasurer and to delete the requirement that a district vice-president must hold faculty rank at his institution. [Note: The provisions of Constitution 5-3-(b)-(2)-(i) and (ii) and those of Constitution 5-3-(c)-(2)-(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), setting forth the election, terms of office and duties of district vice-presidents, would be relocated by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee and made a part of Constitution 5-1-(a)-(2).]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

No. 3 OFFICERS

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 3-(b)-(1), page 33, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be elected for a term of *one two* years, or until their successor(s) are elected. They shall serve concurrently, and neither shall be eligible for immediate reelection to that position."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Officers Review Committee).

Intent: To specify that the president and secretary-treasurer of the Association each shall serve a two-year term, rather than the traditional two one-year terms; that their terms shall be concurrent, and that neither may be immediately reelected to that

particular office.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

No. 4 DISTRICTS

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(a), page 34, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 4. Districts. (a) For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographical districts as follows:

[Districts 1 through 6 unchanged.]

"7. Arizona, Colorado, **Idaho**, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

"8. Alaska, California, Hawaii, *Idaho*, Nevada, Oregon, Washington."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To transfer the state of Idaho from District 8 to District 7 inasmuch as all member institutions in that state previously have transferred their membership to District 7.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 5 ACCREDITED DELEGATES

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 6-(f), page 35, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) *Members* **A member** of the NCAA Council and or NCAA Executive Committee and the chairman (or a committee member designated to speak for the chairman) of an NCAA committee listed in Bylaw 10 who are not representing a member as an accredited delegate in accordance with paragraph (d) above may actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that the chairman (or his designated representative) of any NCAA standing committee (i.e., those listed in Bylaw 10) who is not representing a member as an accredited delegate may have speaking privileges at NCAA Conventions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 6 AMENDMENTS-RECONSIDERATION

A. **Constitution:** Amend Article 7, page 39, by adding new Section 5, renumbering subsequent section, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 5. Prior to adjournment of any Convention, an affirmative or negative vote on a proposed amendment may be subjected to one motion for reconsideration of that action

by any member that voted on the prevailing side in the original consideration."

- B. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 11, pages 115-116, by adding new Section 5, renumbering subsequent section, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 5. Prior to adjournment of any Convention, an affirmative or negative vote by any division on a proposed amendment may be subjected to one motion for reconsideration of that action by any member of the division that voted on the prevailing side in the original consideration."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To include in the constitution and bylaws the Association's traditional procedures regarding motions for reconsideration.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

Consent Package—Bylaws

Proposals 7 through 20 are offered as a "consent package" of bylaw proposals considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon by a single vote, with a majority vote required for approval.

NO. 7 RECRUITING—ENTERTAINMENT

- Bylaws:** Amend O.I. 100, following Bylaw 1-1-(a), page 40, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 100. A prospective student becomes a prospective "student-athlete" (i.e., matriculation is considered to have been solicited) if a member of the athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests: (i) provides transportation to the prospective student to visit its campus; (ii) entertains the prospective student in any way on the campus, except the institution may make available to the prospect a complimentary admission to an athletic contest; (iii) initiates or arranges a telephone contact with the prospective student or member of his family (or guardian) for the purpose of recruitment; (iv) visits or entertains a prospective student or member of his family (or guardian) for the purpose of recruitment, or (v) entertains members of the family (or guardian) of a prospective student on its campus."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform the entertainment provisions of this interpretation to the off-campus entertainment prohibition set forth in Bylaw 1-7-(j).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Nos. 7 through 10, 12 through 15 and 17 through 20 were approved by all divisions as a bylaws consent package.

NO. 8 RECRUITING—ENTERTAINMENT

- Bylaws:** Amend Article 1, Section 7-(j)-(2), page 49, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) A prospective student-athlete's entertainment shall take place on campus; however, if on-campus entertainment is not available, and it is necessary permissible to entertain a prospective student-athlete off campus..

"(i) In either case, a student host may be provided with a maximum of \$10 for each day of the visit to cover actual and necessary expenses.

"(ii) It also is permissible to provide the student host with a complimentary admission to a campus athletic event if the ticket is utilized to accompany a prospective student-athlete to that event during the prospect's official paid visit to the campus."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform this paragraph to the existing interpretation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 9 EXTRA EVENTS

- A. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 2, Section 1, page 52, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 1. Administration. The functions of the Extra Events Committee shall include the certification of the following extra events as satisfying pertinent qualifications and other applicable regulations and policies of the Association as set forth in this article and as from time to time determined by the annual Convention or the NCAA Council: postseason football contests, college all-star football and basketball contests, track and field meets and gymnastics meets."

- B. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 2, Section 2-(d), page 52, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) Neutral football officiating crews shall be used except Except for closed games (i.e., those games in which participation of both teams is determined by conferences rather than selection by the sponsoring agency), football officiating crews shall be selected from agencies which do not assign officials for the participating teams during the regular season."

- C. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 2, Section 2-(l), (m), (n) and (o), and add new paragraph (r), page 54, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(l) The Extra Events Committee shall prepare certification documents which require the management of each postseason bowl

game to enter into a contractual agreement through the NCAA certification program *that which* provides that the bowl management agrees to comply with the NCAA's principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics as set forth in Article 3 of the NCAA constitution, and interpretations relating thereto, and with will abide by the provisions of Bylaw 2-2-(k) in consideration for receiving certification of its postseason bowl game following the 1975 football season.

"(m) The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee by April 1 an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse.

"(n) Application for the inauguration of a contest will be received from a proposing sponsor only at a regular meeting of the Extra Events Committee, and the committee will approve or disapprove the contest at its annual spring meeting held during the next calendar year. The proposing sponsor must submit to the committee, with its application form, a projected financial report showing financial soundness of the proposed game.

"(o) The number of contests to be certified each year by the Association shall be determined and announced by the NCAA Council. A contest shall be certified only if it serves the purpose of providing a national contest between deserving winning teams.

[Paragraphs (p) and (q) and O.I. 200 unchanged.]

"(r) Certification may not be renewed in the event the sponsor of a game (other than a closed game) does not sell tickets equaling at least 40 percent of stadium capacity."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 3, page 55, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. College All-Star Football and Basketball Contests. No member institution shall permit its student-athletes (i.e., those who were members of its intercollegiate team in the sport in question) to compete in any college all-star football or basketball contest unless the given contest is certified as meeting the following requirements:

"(a) Participation shall be limited to college seniors enrolled or graduated student-athletes who are academically eligible have exhausted their seasons of eligibility in the sport in question but who were eligible to participate on their institution's intercollegiate team in that sport during that season.

[Paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) unchanged.]

"(e) Application for the inauguration of a contest will be received from a proposing sponsor only at a regular meeting of the Extra Events Committee, and the committee will approve or disapprove the contest at one of its meetings held during the next year. The proposing sponsor must submit to the committee, with its application form, a projected financial report showing financial soundness of the proposed game.

"(f) The management of each certified game must submit

to the Extra Events Committee an audited or notarized financial report of the immediate past game before an ensuing contest may be certified. All materials must be received no later than April 1 in the sport of football and no later than December 1 in the sport of basketball. Failure to submit the appropriate information by those dates may result in withdrawal of certification.

"(g) Applications for recertification must be received by the same dates specified in the preceding paragraph for submission of financial reports.

"(h) All certified games must provide insurance for each participating student-athlete in the amounts of \$10,000 death and dismemberment insurance and \$10,000 accident-travel insurance.

"(i) The management of the game must agree to comply with the Association's principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics as set forth in Article 3 of the NCAA constitution and interpretations relating thereto."

E. Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 4, pages 55-56, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 4. Gymnastics and Track and Field Meets. No member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any gymnastics or track and field meet which is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless such meet complies with the following requirements:

"(a) The management of the meet must agree to comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics as set forth in Article 3 of the NCAA constitution and interpretations relating thereto.

[Paragraphs (b) through (g) unchanged.]

"(h) All applications for certification must be received in the national office a minimum of 60 days prior to the scheduled date of the competition, along with sanction by the appropriate governing federation as recognized by the NCAA. Failure to adhere to this provision may result in denial of NCAA approval for one or more years.

"(i) When competitors other than collegiate athletes are involved, the Extra Events Committee shall determine whether the meet has obtained sanction from the appropriate governing body before the committee acts upon the application.

"(j) Initial contact(s) with prospective meet participants enrolled in NCAA member institutions and the invitation to each to compete must be directed through the institution's director of athletics or his designated representative for approval.

"(k) Payment of expenses for student-athletes shall be made directly to the institution in which the student-athlete is enrolled.

"(1) In the sport of track and field, certification will not be granted to any outdoor meet which is not to be concluded at least three days prior to the start of the National Collegiate Outdoor Track Championships."

Source: NCAA Council (Extra Events Committee).

Intent: To include in the Association's extra events legislation various policies and procedures currently used by the Extra Events Committee in the certification program.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 10 FOREIGN TOURS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 5-(b), page 62, by adding new subparagraph (6), renumbering subsequent subparagraph, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(6) The team shall not compete during the tour against other American teams (college or other U.S. teams), other than teams comprised of U.S. Armed Forces personnel stationed at U.S. military bases in foreign countries."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To include this existing interpretation in the foreign tour provisions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 11 COACHING LIMITATIONS—GRADUATE ASSISTANTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(h), page 84, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(h) An Any individual who is a graduate of and is enrolled in that university, and in his fifth year, may assist in coaching without being subject to the limitations on number of coaches if provided his remuneration is limited to normal educational expenses and his involvement in such coaching activities occurs within five years after his initial enrollment in a collegiate institution."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To clarify the application of coaching limitations related to graduate assistants.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 12 ACCREDITATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 2-(a)-(2), page 86, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) The secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its one of the six regional accrediting agency agencies. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards; and its application shall be considered by the Classification Committee in accordance with Bylaw 8-2. The secretary then shall refer the application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located."

Source: NCAA Council (Classification Committee, Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To affirm that the academic accreditation required for NCAA membership must be granted by one of the six regional accrediting agencies. [Note: The six agencies will be listed by name in a footnote appearing on the page in the NCAA Manual on which this bylaw appears. The six agencies are the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Higher Education; New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education; North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education; Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Colleges; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Colleges, and Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities and Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 13 ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 2-(a)-(3), page 86, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(3) The vice-president shall ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership, effective the following September 1, provided the total vote cast represents at least 50 percent of the total active membership of the district."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(a), pages 91-92, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) At the time of application, a prospective member shall designate the membership division it desires and its preferred football classification. The membership application shall be considered by the Classification Committee, which shall determine the division for which the prospective member qualifies under the applicable criteria. The application then shall be submitted for

possible election to membership, effective the following September 1, in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 4 and Bylaw 7-2."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that the election of new active members of the Association shall be effective on the following September 1, regardless of the date of the election itself.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 14 ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 2-(a)-(2), (3) and (4), page 86, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) The secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards; and its application shall be considered by the Classification Committee in accordance with Bylaw 8-2. The secretary then shall refer the application to the *vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located* **Council for consideration. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the Council members present and voting shall elect the applicant to membership.**

"(3) *The vice-president shall ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership, provided the total vote cast represents at least 50 percent of the total active membership of the district.*

"(4) (3) *When the vote of the Council has been completed, the vice-president of the district shall report it to the secretary; and the secretary shall certify the election or failure of election and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the vice-president of the district or by the secretary.*"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To streamline the procedure for electing institutions to active membership in the Association by eliminating the district balloting process and specifying that the NCAA Council shall act on applications for active membership.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 15 DETERMINATION OF DIVISIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 1-(c), (d) and (e), page 90, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) By amendment to Bylaw 9, the members of each division may establish criteria for membership and competition by sport in that division. Each institution, either as a member of that division or as an institution which competes in a sport in that division **per Bylaw 8-3**, shall have three years from the date of adoption of the criteria to conform to the requirements. If after three years an institution has not conformed to the adopted criteria of its division, the Classification Committee shall reassign the institution's membership or its sport to a division for which it qualifies; if either the member or its sport does not qualify for any division, the institution shall be reclassified in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

"(d) Each member institution must continue to meet the criteria of its division to remain a member of that division when any grace period expires. If an institution which has qualified for membership in a division fails to remain in compliance with the criteria of that division at the end of any year thereafter, the Classification Committee shall reassign the institution's membership or its sport (**per Bylaw 8-3**) to a division for which it qualifies; if either the member or its sport does not qualify for any division, the institution shall be reclassified in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

"(e) If an institution or its sport (**per Bylaw 8-3**) does not qualify for membership in any division, the Classification Committee is authorized to place the institution (or its sport) in an 'unclassified membership' category for a minimum of one year. The institution shall identify its preferred division and, during the period of 'unclassified membership,' shall comply with the criteria of that division to the greatest extent possible. It will be bound by all other applicable rules of the Association, will be permitted to vote only on constitutional issues and will be ineligible for NCAA championships during that period, unless the 'unclassified membership' status is in one sport, in which case its loss of voting privileges and eligibility for championships shall apply only to that sport."

Source: NCAA Council (Classification Committee).

Intent: To confirm the existing interpretation that the words "its sport" in Bylaw 8-1 refer only to a sport conducted in a division other than the institution's membership division in accordance with the multidivision classification provisions of Bylaw 8-3.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 16 DIVISION I-AA FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1-(d), page 96, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(d) An institution which was a member of Division I as of January 13, 1978, and which desires to be a member of Division

I-AA Football must meet the following criteria no later than January 13, 1981: **An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to January 13, 1978, must meet these criteria prior to making application.**"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform the provisions of this paragraph to the current interpretation and to similar procedures in Bylaw 9.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I-AA football.

NO. 17 THEODORE ROOSEVELT AWARD COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3-(x), pages 107-108, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(x) The Theodore Roosevelt Award Committee and Jury. The committee shall be composed of the NCAA president and the four immediate past-presidents of the Association. (1) It shall receive nominations from the membership and *present annually five nominees to the jury for consideration.* (2) *The jury shall be composed of four college presidents, four citizens at large, two faculty athletic representatives and two directors of athletics, appointed for terms of four years. No member may serve more than one term. The jury shall consider the five nominees presented by the committee and select one of them nominee to receive the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the Association's highest individual honor.*"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the Theodore Roosevelt Award Jury and specify that the Theodore Roosevelt Award Committee shall select the recipient of that award.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 18 RULES COMMITTEES

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(d), page 110, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) The Fencing Committee shall consist of six members. *The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee.*"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(f)-(3), page 110, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(3) *The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee.*"

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(g)-(3), page 111, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(3) *The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee.*"

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(i), page 111, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(i) The Skiing Committee shall consist of six members. *The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee.*"

E. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(m), page 112, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(m) The Water Polo Committee shall consist of six members, including one member who shall represent junior college water polo interests and one member who shall represent secondary school water polo interests. *The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee.*"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that the secretary-rules editors of the Fencing, Gymnastics, Ice Hockey, Skiing and Water Polo Committees shall be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Association's Convention, as is the case with all other sports committees with rules responsibilities.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 19 ICE HOCKEY COMMITTEE

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(g), page 111, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(g) The Ice Hockey Committee shall consist of *six eight* members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) Two representatives from each of the following geographic regions representing Division I: (i) the East, comprising Districts 1 and 2, and (ii) the West, comprising Districts 4, 5, 7 and 8; and

"(2) *One member representing Division II and one member representing Division III, both selected alternately from the East and West geographic regions. Two representatives from each of the following geographic regions representing Divisions II and III, with each division to be represented: (i) the East, comprising Districts 1 and 2, and (ii) the West, comprising Districts 4, 5, 7 and 8.*

"(3) *The chairman may designate a secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee. One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor.*

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Divisions I and II championships in ice hockey, with division subcommittees composed of committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective division championships."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(a)-(4), page 109, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) The secretary-rules editor of the Baseball, Basketball Rules, Football Rules, **Ice Hockey**, Soccer, Swimming, Track and Field and Wrestling Committees may be reelected without restriction."

Source: NCAA Council (Ice Hockey Committee).

Intent: To expand the membership of the Ice Hockey Committee from six to eight by adding two additional representatives from Divisions II and III; to specify the geographic representation for the Divisions II and III representatives; to conform the language of subparagraphs (3) and (4) to that describing comparable Bylaw 10-5 committees, and to permit the secretary-rules editor of the Ice Hockey Committee to be reelected without restriction.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

NO. 20 LACROSSE COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5-(h), page 111, as follows:
[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(h) The Lacrosse Committee shall consist of **six eight** members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) **Three Four** members shall be from Division I, **one two** members shall be from Division II, and **one two** members shall be from Division III and **one member shall be elected at large.**"

[Subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4) unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To expand the membership of the Lacrosse Committee from six to eight by adding two additional representatives from Divisions II and III. [Note: Expansion of the committee is contingent upon the Association sponsoring three lacrosse championships.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 7.

General

NO. 21 CONVENTION DELEGATES

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 6-(d), page 34, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(d) Each active member and each allied member with voting privileges as specified in Constitution 4-3-(b)-(2) shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to **three four** accredited delegates, all of

whom may actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association."

Source: NCAA Council (Pacific-10 Conference).

Intent: To increase from three to four the number of accredited delegates an active or voting allied member may have at an NCAA Convention and to provide increased opportunities for participation by women delegates.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 22 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL-TICKETS

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(g), page 53, by deleting that paragraph and substituting the following:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, unless:

"(1) The sponsoring person or organization states that a lesser percentage will be made available, with such statement to be made in writing to all members classified Division I-A in the sport of football by July 31 preceding the postseason game, or

"(2) The minimum allocation percentage is reduced by the NCAA officers, acting in behalf of the NCAA Council, in the event unforeseen circumstances should render the prescribed percentage to be contrary to the best interests of the Division I-A members and/or the sponsoring person(s) or organization(s).

"(3) If the competing institutions do not agree on the proportions projected, a minimum of one-sixth [unless the provisions of subparagraph (1) or (2) above are invoked] of the total seats in the stadium shall be made available to each institution.

"(4) A competing institution, in exercising its ticket-allocation option, shall make its initial commitment within 72 hours of invitation, assuming liability for purchase of all tickets then requested. A second option (providing the first option did not exhaust the minimum proportion originally allocated) may be exercised within seven days of invitation, the institution assuming liability for purchase of at least 80 percent of the number, providing any unsold tickets in the remaining 20 percent shall be returned to the sponsoring person or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the contest.

"(5) A competing institution not requesting its full allocation of tickets in either the first or second option, or not selling all of its tickets in the second option, shall make available the unused portion of the allotment to

the other institution through the sponsoring person or organization. The second institution shall have 48 hours to exercise the option on any or all of the additional tickets and shall assume 100 percent liability for the number requested."

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Baylor University; University of Houston; Rice University; Southern Methodist University; University of Texas, Austin; Texas A&M University; Texas Christian University; Texas Tech University.

Intent: To provide additional options and procedures to be observed by member institutions and postseason football game sponsors in allocating tickets to the competing institutions in a postseason game.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by all divisions.

NO. 23 SCHEDULING CONTRACTS

Recommended Policies: Amend Policy 2, page 136, by adding new Section 3, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 3. Member institutions entering into contractual agreements related to the scheduling of intercollegiate athletic competition should fulfill the responsibilities set forth in such agreements, and no member institution should breach a contractual agreement to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition with another member institution."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To encourage members to make every effort to fulfill the provisions of any contractual scheduling agreements in which they are involved and to recommend that no member should breach such an agreement in order to schedule competition against another institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

Amateurism

NO. 24 COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(3), page 12, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(3) Awarding complimentary tickets in excess of four per student-athlete per contest and awarding complimentary tickets to student-athletes in sports other than those in which the student-athlete is a participant, except as may be provided in the

bylaws. It is not permissible for an institution to repurchase the complimentary tickets awarded to its student-athletes a student-athlete to sell the complimentary tickets awarded to him, whether at, below or above face value, or to exchange them for any item of value."

Source: University of Akron, Austin Peay State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Middle Tennessee State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Tennessee Technological University, Western Kentucky University.

Intent: To prohibit a student-athlete from selling or exchanging for any value or price the complimentary tickets awarded him under this provision.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved.

NO. 25 EXTRA BENEFIT-TICKETS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(5), page 13, by adding new subparagraph (ix), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(ix) A student-athlete's institution selling him ticket(s) to an athletic event when the ticket(s) are not equally available for purchase by the student body in general for the athletic event in question."

Source: University of Akron, Austin Peay State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Middle Tennessee State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Tennessee Technological University, Western Kentucky University.

Intent: To prohibit a member institution from selling tickets to a student-athlete for widely attended athletic events when such tickets are not available for purchase by the student body in general.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved, 267-115 (two-thirds majority required). A subsequent motion to reconsider was defeated.

NO. 26 PERMISSIBLE AWARDS

A. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(i)-(1)-(i), page 14, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(i) Institutional awards for recognition of intercollegiate athletic participation may include letter sweaters, letter jackets, sports blazers and blankets with appropriate institutional insignia or letter, watches or rings or equivalent personalized awards with institutional insignia or comparable identification, as well as scrolls, photographs and plaques. In addition, senior awards as listed above may be presented. Merchandise items which cannot be properly personalized (e.g., gift certificates, appliances, television sets) shall be prohibited."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(i)-(1)-(ii), page 14, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(ii) Awards for special events such as postseason football games, NCAA meets and tournaments and featured individual competition may be presented only by the management of such an event and an institution which has had or will have a team participate in such event. All awards must be properly personalized and conform to the standards enumerated in paragraph (i) above. Multiple awards are permissible for a special event, but the value of any and all awards received by any one competitor in such special event may not exceed \$200."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To clarify the types of awards that are permissible under NCAA legislation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 27 AWARDS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(i)-(1)-(ii), page 14, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(ii) Awards for special events such as postseason football games, NCAA meets and tournaments and featured individual competition may be presented only by the management of such an event and an institution which has had or will have a team participate in such event. All awards must be properly personalized. Multiple awards are permissible for special events, but the value of any and all awards received by any one competitor may not exceed \$200 ~~\$300~~."

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Baylor University; University of Houston; Rice University; Southern Methodist University; University of Texas, Austin; Texas A&M University; Texas Christian University; Texas Tech University.

Intent: To increase the dollar limitation on the specified type of awards from \$200 to \$300.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated, 247-131 (two-thirds majority required).

NO. 28 MULTIPLE AWARDS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(i)-(2), page 15, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) In paragraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) above, the awarding institution, conference or other organization may not provide more than one award in recognition of a student-athlete's accomplishment, except for the senior award described in paragraph (i), which shall constitute

a second award, and the cost of any single award may not exceed \$150. In paragraph (i) above, the awarding institution may provide multiple awards annually in recognition of a student-athlete's accomplishment; but the value of any and all awards received during a particular academic year by an individual student-athlete may not exceed \$75, except when combined with the permissible senior awards, in which case the total value of all awards received by a senior student-athlete may not exceed \$150."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To clarify the limitations on the number and value of institutional awards under NCAA legislation.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 28-1.

NO. 28-1 MULTIPLE AWARDS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 28; Constitution 3-1-(i)-(2), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) In paragraphs (iii) and (iv) above, the awarding institution, conference or other organization may not provide more than one award in recognition of a student-athlete's accomplishment, and the cost of any single award may not exceed \$150. In paragraph (i) above, the awarding institution may provide multiple awards annually in recognition of a student-athlete's accomplishment; but the value of any and all awards received during a particular academic year by an individual student-athlete may not exceed \$75 \$100, except when combined with the permissible senior awards, in which case the total value of all awards received by a senior student-athlete may not exceed \$150 ~~\$200~~."

Source: Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Approved.

Membership Classification

NO. 29 MULTIDIVISION CLASSIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 3-(a), page 92, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member of Division II or Division III may petition to be classified in Division I in any one sport, other than football or basketball."

Source: Central State University (Ohio); Northern Kentucky University; Northern Michigan University; Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; Wayne State University; Wright State University.

Intent: To permit a member of Division II or Division III to be classified in Division I in the sport of basketball.

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to the petitioning procedures in Bylaw 8-3-(c).

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 30 UNCLASSIFIED MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 1-(e), pages 90-91, by adding new subparagraph (1), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) During the period of its 'unclassified membership,' an institution may be counted by its classified opponents as a member of the unclassified institution's desired division for purposes of the opponents' meeting their division's scheduling criteria; however, an unclassified member shall not count another unclassified member for such purposes."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To include this existing interpretation in the "unclassified membership" provisions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 31 RESOLUTION: CLASSIFICATION EXCEPTION

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the member institutions of the Mid-Continent Conference have been in compliance with all rules and regulations of Division I since January 1, 1978; and

"Whereas, the Mid-Continent Conference sponsors eight conference championship sports; and

"Whereas, the conference experiences scheduling difficulties because of existing variables between Division I and Division II regulations; and

"Whereas, Division II institutions in the conference's geographical area are few in number and generally hesitant to schedule members of the Mid-Continent Conference; and

"Whereas, members of Division I (including Divisions I-A and I-AA in the sport of football) also are reluctant to schedule Mid-Continent Conference members because of their own scheduling criteria and the Mid-Continent's identification with Division II; and

"Whereas, reclassification of the Mid-Continent Conference members in Division I would significantly increase the conference's scheduling opportunities and enhance possible expansion of the conference; and

"Whereas, the members of the conference are more compatible with the philosophies, rules, regulations, competition and criteria of Division I (and Division I-AA Football) than with those of Division II; and

"Whereas, the schedules of the members of the conference currently include numerous Division I opponents (including Division I-AA in football) and those members are committed to scheduling additional Division I opponents whenever possible;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the members of the Mid-Con-

tinent Conference be reclassified from Division II to Division I, with football classified Division I-AA, effective immediately; further, if the members of the conference have not conformed to all appropriate criteria of Division I and Division I-AA Football at the end of a specified period of time to be determined by the NCAA Council, the provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(d) shall be applied."

Source: University of Akron, Eastern Illinois University, University of Northern Iowa, Northern Michigan University, Western Illinois University, Youngstown State University.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 32 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1, pages 95-97, by adding new paragraph (b), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) An institution which desires to be a member of Division I but does not sponsor intercollegiate football, or its football program is classified in Division II or Division III, must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Bylaw 9-4. An institution which was a member of Division I as of January 9, 1980, shall conform to this criterion no later than January 9, 1983. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to January 9, 1980, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To require sponsorship of at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership in Division I by those institutions that do not sponsor football or do not classify their football in that division, thus establishing the same sports-sponsorship criterion for all Division I members.

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to the three-year compliance provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(c).

Action: Defeated by Division I, 97-128.

NO. 33 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1, pages 95-97, by adding new paragraph (b), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) A member of Division I must conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules at least as stringent as those provisions of Bylaw 4 applicable to members of Division I."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To require each member institution in Division I to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those of the NCAA regulations governing postseason competition.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980; subject to the three-year compliance provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(c).

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 34 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1-(b), page 95, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I shall schedule and play at least **85 75** percent of its basketball games against members of Division I. *An institution which was a member of Division I as of January 10, 1979, and which was in compliance with the 75 percent scheduling requirement in effect prior to that date and remains in compliance with that requirement, shall conform to this criterion no later than January 10, 1982. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to January 10, 1979, must meet this criterion prior to making application.*"

Source: Boise State University; University of Idaho; Idaho State University; University of Montana; Montana State University; University of Nevada, Reno; Northern Arizona University; Weber State College.

Intent: To restore the 75 percent basketball scheduling requirement for membership in Division I by eliminating the 85 percent requirement scheduled to become effective in January 1982.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 35 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1-(b), page 95, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I **shall** **may** schedule and play *at least 85 percent of its* **a maximum of four** basketball games against **institutions which are not** members of Division I. An institution which was a member of Division I as of January 10, 1979, and which was in compliance with the 75 percent scheduling requirement in effect prior to that date and remains in compliance with that requirement, shall conform to this criterion no later than January 10, 1982. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to January 10, 1979, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Baylor University; University of Houston; Rice University; Southern Methodist University; University of Texas, Austin; Texas A&M University; Texas Christian University; Texas Tech University.

Intent: To change the Division I basketball scheduling criterion from a percentage requirement to a specified number of contests.

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to the three-year compliance provision specified in this bylaw.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 36 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1-(c)-(6), pages 95-96, as follows:
[Division I-A football only]

"(6) The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may grant exceptions to the Division I-A Football *stadium size criterion* **criteria** set forth in *paragraph (4) subparagraphs (3), (4) and (5)* above in cases where circumstances beyond the control of the institution **so warrant** *(fire, windstorm, earthquake or other disaster) prohibit it from using its usual home stadium or in cases where the institution can document that it is building or expanding its stadium and will be in compliance with the seating criterion within three years of the date it requests the exception.*"

Source: Fresno State University; California State University, Fullerton; California State University, Long Beach; University of the Pacific; San Jose State University; Utah State University.

Intent: To broaden the NCAA Council's authority to grant exceptions to the Division I-A football criteria by including possible exceptions to the attendance, stadium size and 12-sport sponsorship criteria where circumstances warrant.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I-A football as amended by No. 36-1.

NO. 36-1 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 36; Bylaw 9-1-(c)-(6), as follows:
[Division I-A football only]

"(6) The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may grant exceptions to the Division I-A Football criteria set forth in subparagraphs (3), (4) *and (5)* above in cases where circumstances **are** beyond the control of the institution **so warrant.**"

Source: Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Action: Approved by Division I-A football.

NO. 37 DIVISION I-AA FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1-(d)-(1), page 96, as follows:
[Division I-AA football only]

"(1) The institution must sponsor a minimum of **eight six** varsity intercollegiate sports, including football, in Division I, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article."

Source: Boise State University; University of Idaho; Idaho State University; University of Montana; Montana State University; University of Nevada, Reno; Northern Arizona University; Weber State College.

Intent: To reduce the sports sponsorship criterion from eight to six for Division I-AA football classification.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 38 DIVISION II CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 2, pages 97-98, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(c) A member of Division II must conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules at least as stringent as those provisions of Bylaw 4 applicable to members of Division II."

Source: NCAA Council (Division II Steering Committee).

Intent: To require each member institution in Division II to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those of the NCAA regulations governing postseason competition.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980; subject to the three-year compliance provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(c).

Action: Defeated by Division II.

NO. 39 DIVISION II CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 2-(b), page 97, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division II must sponsor a minimum of six four varsity intercollegiate sports in Division II, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article. An institution which was a member of Division II as of January 13, 1978, shall conform to this criterion no later than January 13, 1981. An institution which applies for Division II membership subsequent to January 13, 1978, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

Source: Delta State University; Jacksonville State University; Livingston University; Mississippi College; University of North Alabama; University of Tennessee, Martin; Troy State University.

Intent: To reduce from six to four the number of sports an institution must sponsor in Division II to be a member of that division.

Effective Date: Immediately. [Note: Three-year compliance period per Bylaw 8-1-(c) remains in effect.]

Action: Defeated by Division II.

NO. 40 DIVISION II CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 4-(b)-(7), page 101, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(7) The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve a request from a Division I or Division II member institution to designate one sport other than those in which the Association sponsors a championship meet or tournament for the purpose of meeting the sports sponsorship criteria in Bylaw 9-1 or Bylaw 9-2."

Source: NCAA Council (Division II Steering Committee).

Intent: To allow a Division II institution, with Council approval, to include as one of its required number of varsity intercollegiate sports a sport in which the NCAA does not conduct a championship meet or tournament.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II.

NO. 41 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3, pages 98-100, by adding new paragraph (d), as follows:

[Division III only]

"(d) An institution desiring to be a member of Division III must schedule and play more than 50 percent of its basketball games against members of Division III. An institution which was a member of Division III as of January 9, 1980, shall conform to this criterion no later than January 9, 1983. An institution which applies for Division III membership subsequent to January 9, 1980, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

"(1) An institution may appeal to the NCAA Council for a waiver of this provision on the basis of geographical difficulty in achieving this minimum scheduling requirement. The Council may grant such waivers by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting."

"(2) In determining whether it meets the requirements of this provision, an institution may classify an institution which is not a member of the NCAA as a Division III opponent if the nonmember awards all financial aid on the basis of the financial need of the recipient as determined under a program approved by the U.S. Office of Education. If the nonmember institution awards aid to student-athletes on any other basis, it may not be classified as a Division III opponent."

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To establish a basketball scheduling requirement as a criterion for membership in Division III.

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to the three-year compliance provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(c).

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 42 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3-(a)-(5), (6) and (7), page 99, renumbering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(5) No part of an institution's financial aid budget shall be set aside either for particular sports or for athletics in general; nor may an institution establish athletically related quotas of financial aid recipients. (6) The composition of the financial aid package offered to a student-athlete must be consistent with the established policy of the institution's financial aid office for all students. (7) Members of the athletic staff shall not be permitted to arrange or modify the package as assembled by the financial aid officer or financial aid committee. However, a proportionate amount of an institution's financial aid budget which is earmarked for special awards to students of particular talent or promise may be granted to student-athletes if consistent with the established policy of the institution's financial aid office for special awards to students of talent in other areas and if such aid does not exceed the student's need."

Source: Gettysburg College, Hobart College, Ithaca College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England College, University of Rochester, University of Scranton.

Intent: To provide financial aid packages to a proportionate number of student-athletes in Division III if such packages are assembled in the same manner as those available to all students showing talent and need at the institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division III.

NO. 43 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3-(a)-(4), pages 98-99, by adding new subparagraph (iii), as follows:

[Division III only]

"(iii) On-campus employment by the awarding institution, provided such employment is under the direction of the regular college agency or committee that administers such employment for all students, and provided the policies and practices in regard to such employment are identical for athletes and nonathletes."

Source: Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Calvin College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, Olivet College, Buena Vista College, Central College (Iowa), University of Dubuque, Luther College, Simpson College, Upper Iowa University, Wartburg College, William Penn College.

Intent: To afford student-athletes at Division III member institutions the same opportunities for on-campus employment that are available to nonathlete students by enabling those institutions to

offer such employment without consideration of the recipient's need.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 44 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3-(a)-(4), pages 98-99, by adding new subparagraph (iii), as follows:

[Division III only]

"(iii) On-campus employment by the awarding institution to students who have completed one year of full-time attendance at that institution, provided such employment is under the direction of the regular college agency or committee that administers such employment for all students, and provided the policies and practices in regard to such employment are identical for athletes and nonathletes."

Source: Buena Vista College, Central College (Iowa), University of Dubuque, Luther College, Simpson College, Upper Iowa University, Wartburg College, William Penn College.

Intent: To afford student-athletes at Division III member institutions the same opportunities for on-campus employment after their first year of enrollment that are available to nonathlete students by enabling those institutions to offer such employment without consideration of the recipient's need.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Moot due to adoption of No. 43.

NO. 45 ACADEMIC HONOR AWARDS

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3-(a)-(4)-(i), page 98, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(i) Academic Honor Awards, which may be offered only to (a) a student who was in the upper 20 percent of his high school graduating class or who, if his high school class rank is unavailable, earned an accumulative high school grade-point average of at least 3.500 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or achieved a minimum ACT score of 24 or a minimum SAT score of 1,050, or (b) a student who does not qualify under (a) and who has completed at least one academic year in college and has earned an accumulative grade-point average of 3.300 (on a 4.000 scale) for all academic work completed during his collegiate enrollment resulting in degree credits at the awarding institution, and which Such awards must be part of the institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, awarded independently of athletic interests, and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution; and."

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To provide optional means by which students entering Division III member institutions may qualify for academic honor awards and to establish a standard for granting such awards to continuing students who do not meet the initial qualification standards.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 46 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 3-(b), page 99, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division III must conduct its regular-season competition in each sport in which it enters NCAA postseason competition under eligibility rules at least as stringent as those provisions of Bylaw 4 applicable to members of Division III."

Source: Concordia College, Gustavus Adolphus College, Macalester College, St. John's University (Minnesota), St. Olaf College, College of St. Thomas.

Intent: To permit a Division III member institution to conduct its regular-season competition in a sport under less stringent eligibility rules than those governing NCAA postseason eligibility if the institution does not intend to enter NCAA postseason competition in that sport that year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Withdrawn.

Enforcement Procedure

NO. 47 PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 2-(b), page 142, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(b) The investigative staff, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough investigation of all such charges which are received from responsible sources and are reasonably substantial. The investigative staff may conduct a preliminary inquiry for a reasonable period of time to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry; and in conducting this inquiry, the services of a field investigator may be used. During the period of the preliminary inquiry, the investigative staff shall inform the involved institution of the general status of the inquiry not later than six months after the initial notice."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm the policy that preliminary inquiries should be completed in a reasonable period of time, and to require the investigative staff to contact the involved institution concerning

the status of a preliminary inquiry not later than six months after the institution received the initial notice.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 48 APPEALS TO COUNCIL

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 5, page 144, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) If any current or former institutional staff member participates in a hearing before the Committee on Infractions and is involved in a finding of a violation of ethical conduct or in other findings by the committee resulting in proposed disciplinary action against him, he shall be given the opportunity by the institution involved in the proceeding to appeal through that institution any of the findings in question to the NCAA Council; further, under such circumstances, the staff member and his legal counsel may appear before the Council at the time it considers the pertinent findings."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To assure an appeal opportunity for current or former institutional staff members involved in infractions cases under the circumstances described.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 49 COUNCIL APPEAL PROCEDURE

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 6, page 145, by adding new paragraphs (c) and (d), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) The Council shall consider the statements and evidence presented and, at the discretion of any of its members, may question representatives of the member institution or the Committee on Infractions, as well as any other persons appearing before it, in order to determine the facts related to the appeal. Further, under the direction of the Council, questions and information may be exchanged between and among all parties participating in the hearing.

"(d) The procedure to be followed in the conduct of the hearing will be determined by the Council; however, the operating policies and procedures governing the determination of the individuals who may participate in the hearing, as well as the policies and procedures defining the Council's standards for consideration of information and determination of findings and penalties, shall be consistent with the established policies and procedures related to these matters which apply to hearings conducted by the Commit-

tee on Infractions."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify present Council appeal procedures.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 50 ENFORCEMENT-RESTITUTION

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 10-(a), (b) and (c) and add new paragraphs (b) and (e), page 148, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) Requirement that individual or team records and performances achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be vacated or stricken;

"(b) Requirement that team records and performances achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be vacated or stricken;

"(b) (c) Requirement that team victories achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be abrogated and the games or events forfeited to the opposing institutions;

"(c) (d) Requirement that individual or team awards earned during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be returned to the Association, the sponsor or the competing institution supplying same;

"(e) Requirement that team awards earned during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be returned to the Association, the sponsor or the competing institution supplying same;"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform these procedures to the current policy; i.e., that individual and team records, performances and awards may be considered separately in applying the restitution provisions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 51 ENFORCEMENT-RESTITUTION

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 10-(f), page 148, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) Requirement that the institution shall remit to the NCAA the institution's share of television receipts (other than the portion thereof shared with other conference members) for appearing in any national or regional telecast under the NCAA football television plan where on any television series or program subject to the administration or control of the NCAA if such ineligible student-athlete participates in the contest(s) selected for such telecast, or if the Council concludes that the institution would not have been selected for such telecast but for the

participation of such ineligible student-athlete during the season of the telecast; any such funds thus remitted shall be devoted to the NCAA postgraduate scholarship program, and"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify the determination of the amount of the institution's share of television receipts under this regulation and to specify that this regulation may apply to the involvement of the ineligible student-athlete (regardless of his ability) in any NCAA-controlled television series or program.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 52 ATTENDANCE AT INFRACTIONS HEARINGS

A. **Enforcement Procedure:** Amend Section 12-(b)-(3), pages 151-152, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(3) The cover letter accompanying each official inquiry shall contain notification that the institution is requested to:

"(i) Read each allegation involving a present or former institutional staff member, or a currently enrolled prospective, present or former student-athlete, whose eligibility could be affected based on involvement in the alleged violation, to the identified individual, and

"(ii) Provide him the opportunity to submit in writing and orally any information he desires which is relevant to the allegation in question., and

"(iii) In addition, the institution shall be advised that each identified present or former institutional staff member, or enrolled student-athlete, should be notified **Notify him** in person, as well as in writing, by the institution that he and his legal counsel (if any) may appear before the committee at the time it considers each allegation in which the staff member or student-athlete he is involved."

B. **Enforcement Procedure:** Amend Section 12-(c)-(5), pages 152-153, by deleting subparagraphs (i) through (iii) and incorporating subparagraphs (iv) and (v) into subparagraph (5), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(5) At the time the institution appears before the committee, its representatives may include the following: (iv) Officials of the institution, and the institution's legal counsel, the individuals identified in Section 12-(b)-(3), and other enrolled student-athletes whose eligibility could be affected by information developed by the institution in conjunction with preparation of its response to an official inquiry. (v) None of these. An individuals who appears before the committee may not be represented by an individual other than his personal legal counsel, and no other additional individuals may be included among the institution's representatives during an institutional hearing unless specifically requested to be present by the committee."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To clarify present Committee on Infractions procedures regarding opportunities for prospective, current and former student-athletes to participate in infractions hearings.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 53 REVIEW OF TAPE RECORDINGS

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 12-(c)-(10), page 153, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(10) The proceedings of institutional hearings shall be tape-recorded by the committee. No additional verbatim recording of these proceedings will be permitted by the committee. An institution shall not be provided the committee's recording or a copy of the transcript of the hearing. However, subject to approval of the committee, **members of the investigative staff** and authorized representatives of the institution may be permitted to review the tape recording *at the NCAA national office*, it being understood a verbatim transcript of the recording shall not be taken *by institutional representatives* during such a review. **Individuals who were eligible to attend a hearing per Section 12-(c)-(5) and who were involved in findings of violations may be authorized by the committee to review that portion of the tape recording involving them, it being understood a verbatim transcript of the recording shall not be taken during such a review.**"

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To restrict the investigative staff's access to the tape recording, to permit the Committee on Infractions to determine where the recording may be reviewed and to provide access to the recording for all parties eligible to attend the hearings and involved in findings of violations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 54 COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 12-(d)-(1), page 154, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(d) Confidential Reports—The following procedures shall apply to confidential reports.

"(1) Subsequent to an institutional hearing, the enforcement staff *may be authorized to draft the committee's confidential report of* **shall place in writing, under the direction of the chairman, the findings of violations and penalties penalty** determined by the committee. Further, the staff may be authorized

to draft the committee's *expanded* confidential reports *to the NCAA Council upon appeal of any of the committee's findings or penalties required by the enforcement procedure*. The confidential reports **to an institution (required per Section 5)** shall *reflect accurately the committee's actions and the reasons therefor and are* **be** subject to the approval of the chairman (and, if necessary, the full committee). **An expanded confidential report (required per Section 6) upon appeal shall report the committee's actions and the reasons therefor and shall be subject to the committee's approval."**

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To clarify present Committee on Infractions procedures related to the preparation of confidential reports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 55 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE—PENALTIES

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 12-(e)-(2), page 154, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) In the event the committee imposes a penalty involving a probationary period, the institution shall be notified that after the penalty becomes effective, the NCAA investigative staff will review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to action by the committee to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership in the Association; further, the institution shall be notified that should any of the penalties in the case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the NCAA. **In such cases, any extension or adjustment of penalties shall be proposed by the Committee on Infractions after notice to the institution and hearing, and any such action by the Committee on Infractions shall be subject to appeal to the Council."**

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To specify procedures to be followed in reconsideration of a penalty in an infractions case.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

Financial Aid

NO. 56 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(1), page 12, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) The award of financial aid to a student-athlete which

exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and fees, room and board, \$50 per month for incidental fees, and required course-related books), other than legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students."

Source: University of Colorado; Iowa State University; University of Kansas; Kansas State University; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of Oklahoma; Oklahoma State University.

Intent: To increase the maximum grant-in-aid allowance by adding a \$50 per month incidental fee.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 57 FINANCIAL AID—SUMMER SCHOOL

A. Constitution: Add new O.I. 2, following Constitution 3-1, page 9, renumbering subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 2. An enrolled student-athlete is one who (i) has been unconditionally admitted in accordance with the regularly published entrance requirements of that institution; and (ii) is officially registered and enrolled at the institution on the opening day of classes in any term (including the institution's summer term or summer school) in a minimum full-time academic load; or (iii) has attended a class or classes in any term (including the institution's summer term or summer school) in which he was enrolled in a minimum full-time academic load."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(b)-(1), page 17, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) Financial aid may *not* be provided a student while attending a summer school or summer term. *unless he has been in residence a minimum of one term during the regular academic year, and then such* This financial aid may be utilized only to attend the awarding institution's summer term or summer school."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 5, pages 45-46, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) An enrolled student-athlete who is receiving financial assistance based upon his athletic ability during the summertime prior to his freshman year shall not be subject to the provisions of this section."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(1), pages 69-70, by adding new subparagraph (2), renumbering subsequent subparagraph, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) An enrolled student-athlete who is receiving financial assistance based upon his athletic ability during the summertime prior to his freshman year shall be subject to the transfer rule for an enrolled student-athlete."

Source: Indiana University; University of Iowa; University of Michigan; Northwestern University; Ohio State University; University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Intent: To permit an incoming student-athlete to receive financial aid during the summertime prior to his freshman year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 58 FINANCIAL AID—SUMMER SCHOOL

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(b)-(1), page 17, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) It is permissible to award *Financial* financial aid *may not be provided* to a student while attending a summer school or summer term *unless he has been in residence a minimum of one term during the regular academic year, and then such financial aid may be utilized only to attend the awarding institution's summer term or summer school* under the following conditions:

"(i) Prior to his initial fall term, provided he has been unconditionally admitted to that institution prior to his enrolling in the summer session; or

"(ii) He has been in residence a minimum of one term during the regular academic year.

"(iii) Such financial aid may be utilized only to attend the awarding institution's summer school or summer term."

Source: Clemson University; Duke University; Georgia Institute of Technology; University of Maryland, College Park; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; North Carolina State University; University of Virginia; Wake Forest University.

Intent: To permit the award of countable financial aid to an eligible student-athlete to attend the summer session(s) at the awarding institution prior to his initial fall term at that institution, provided he has been unconditionally accepted for admission prior to enrollment in the summer session(s). [Note: Bylaw 1-8-(a) and appropriate interpretations would be revised editorially to permit such financial assistance.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 59 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-AA FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(d), page 80, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(d) Division I-AA Football—There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, and there shall be an annual limit of 75 70 on the value of financial aid awards in effect the same year, including initial awards. The maximum awards may not be distributed to more than 95 90 student-athletes."

Source: Austin Peay State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Middle Tennessee State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Tennessee Technological University, Western Kentucky University.

Intent: To reduce the maximum awards limitation in Division I-AA football from 75 to 70 (based on equivalencies) and to reduce the number of student-athletes to whom those awards may be distributed from 95 to 90.

Effective Date: Immediately; member institutions shall conform to the limits of 70 (equivalencies) and 90 (head count) for the 1981-82 academic year.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 60 EXEMPTED PLAYERS—DIVISION II

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(d), page 79, as follows:

[Division II football only]

"(d) He was recruited and is receiving financial aid as to which there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative and the director of financial aid that the student's financial aid was granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. This applies only to sports other than football and basketball in Division I and only to sports other than basketball in Division II."

Source: Augustana College (South Dakota); Morningside College; University of Nebraska, Omaha; University of Northern Colorado; University of North Dakota; North Dakota State University; University of South Dakota; South Dakota State University.

Intent: To exempt from the Bylaw 5 counting procedure a recruited athlete in the sport of football in Division II who is receiving financial aid not based upon his athletic ability.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated by Division II football, 29-42.

NO. 61 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION II FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(g), pages 80-81, as follows:

[Division II football only]

"(g) Division II—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Football 45 55."

Source: Delta State University; Jacksonville State University; Livingston University; Mississippi College; University of North Alabama; University of Tennessee, Martin; Troy State University.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 45 to 55 and to eliminate the graduated reduction in awards set forth in the parenthetical material following Bylaw 5-5-(g).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division II football.

NO. 62 MAXIMUM AWARDS—EQUIVALENCIES

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(h), page 81, by adding new subparagraphs (1) and (2), renumbering existing subparagraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(h) With respect to sports other than football or basketball in Division I, and with respect to all sports in Division II, a member institution may administer such awards to any number of recipients on the basis of value (equivalency) so long as the total dollar amount expended does not exceed the value of 'commonly accepted educational expenses' at that institution multiplied by the number of maximum awards permitted for the particular sport in its division. The following computational method shall be utilized in administering this procedure:

"(1) Member institutions whose full tuition and fees total less than \$800 shall use actual tuition and fees amounts in the equivalency fraction. Member institutions whose full tuition and fees total \$800 or more shall use \$800 as the amount of a full tuition-and-fees grant in the equivalency fraction and \$400 as the amount of a 50 percent tuition-and-fees grant in the equivalency fraction.

"(2) In making fractional awards, a member institution may elect to pay or waive any amount of a student-athlete's tuition and fees; if the total tuition and fees cost to a student is more than \$800, an award or waiver for that part of the cost above \$800 shall not be part of the numerator of the equivalency fraction."

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; University of Southern California; Stanford University; University of Washington; Washington State University.

Intent: To establish a maximum amount (\$800) for tuition and fees in computing equivalencies and to permit member institutions to subsidize tuition over that amount without the subsidy being counted in the equivalency calculation.

Effective Date: Immediately; for those student-athletes first entering member institutions in the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1980-81 academic year and for all renewals of financial aid applicable to that term.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 63 MAXIMUM AWARDS—EQUIVALENCIES

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(h)-(1), page 81, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(1) The institution shall count the actual amount of money a student-athlete is awarded or receives for room, board, tuition and fees (**based on in-state tuition charges**) as well as books (which may not exceed \$150 per academic year)."

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; University of Southern California; Stanford University; University of Washington; Washington State University.

Intent: To permit a single tuition and fees equivalency computation for each Division I and Division II member institution which has different tuition and fees charges for in-state and out-of-state students.

Effective Date: Immediately; for those student-athletes first entering member institutions in the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1980-81 academic year and for all renewals of financial aid applicable to that term.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 64 MULTIPLE SPORT PARTICIPANT

Bylaws: Amend Case No. 338, page 271, relating to Bylaw 5-6, as follows:

[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"Situation: Bylaws 5-6 and 5-7 were amended January 8, 1975, to become effective immediately. After January 8, 1975, a student-athlete already countable in a sport other than football or basketball practices or participates in one of these sports.

"Question: In regard to the financial aid limitations in the sport of football or basketball under the provisions of this legislation, is such a student-athlete countable in these sports; and in the sport of football, is he considered to be countable in the initial limitation although he already may have received aid countable in another sport?

"Answer: Yes. If, however, an individual has participated in a sport(s) other than football or basketball for two years or more since his initial collegiate enrollment and would be involved only in football or basketball practice sessions, then such a student would not be countable in the financial aid limitations in the sport of football or basketball until he actually competes as a member of that institution's intercollegiate football or basketball team, at either the varsity or junior varsity level."

Source: University of Colorado; University of Kansas; Kansas State

University; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of Oklahoma.

Intent: To enable a student-athlete to try out for the football or basketball team and engage in practice sessions in those sports without having to be counted against the institution's financial aid quota until the student-athlete represents the institution in actual competition, provided the student-athlete had already participated for a minimum of two years in another intercollegiate sport (other than football or basketball) at the institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II, 160-119.

Championships

NO. 65 ADMINISTRATION OF CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 7, pages 35-36, by deleting paragraph (e), and substituting the following:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(e) A National Collegiate Championship for which any active member institution in good standing is eligible, regardless of its division [per Bylaw 8-6-(b)], may be established by majority vote of all members present and voting at an annual Convention, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by Executive Regulation 2-1, which may be amended only at an annual Convention.

"(f) Each division may establish a championship for a particular sport in that division by majority vote of the members of the division present and voting at an annual Convention, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by Executive Regulation 2-1, which may be amended only at an annual Convention."

B. Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, pages 117-133, by adding new Section 1, renumbering subsequent sections, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

REGULATION 2

CONDUCT OF CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

"Section 1. Criteria. (a) A National Collegiate Championship [per Constitution 5-7-(e)] established by this Association prior to the 1979-80 academic year may be continued if at least 8 percent of the active members of the Association sponsor the sport involved on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(b) If at least 8 percent of the active members sponsor the sport, a division championship established prior to 1980 may be continued if 20 percent of the division's active members sponsor the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(c) If a National Collegiate Championship established

prior to the 1979-80 academic year falls below the required minimum sponsorship of 8 percent of the active membership (or, for a division championship, 20 percent of the division's membership) for two consecutive years, the championship automatically shall be discontinued, except that a championship in which net receipts exceed all expenses, including the transportation and per diem expenses as specified in Executive Regulation 2-10, shall be exempt from this provision. The determination of receipts and expenses shall be based upon a moving three-year average.

"(d) For purposes of this regulation, the sponsorship of a sport shall be based on the Association's records as of September 30 each year.

"(e) If a division subdivides for the administration of a sport, resulting in less than 20 percent of the division's active members sponsoring the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis in that subdivision, the subdivision must meet the requirement in paragraph (b) above within three years of the date the subdivision was created; and it may establish and conduct a championship in the interim."

- C. **Executive Regulations:** Amend Regulation 2, pages 117-133, by adding new Section 1, renumbering subsequent sections, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

REGULATION 2

CONDUCT OF CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

"Section 1. Criteria. (a) Before the membership of the Association may consider establishing a National Collegiate Championship in a sport in which the Association did not conduct a championship prior to the 1979-80 academic year, at least 25 percent of the active members of the Association must sponsor the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(b) If at least 25 percent of the Association's active members sponsor the sport, a division championship may be established in a sport in which the Association did not conduct a championship prior to the 1979-80 academic year provided 25 percent of each division's active membership sponsors the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(c) If a championship established per paragraph (a) or (b) above falls below the required minimum sponsorship of 25 percent of the Association's active membership (or, for a division championship, 25 percent of the active membership of any one of the Association's divisions) for two consecutive years, the championship automatically shall be discontinued, except that a championship in which net receipts exceed all expenses, including the transportation and per diem expenses as specified in Executive Regulation 2-10, shall be exempt from this provision. The determination of receipts and expenses shall be based upon a moving three-year average.

"(d) For purposes of this regulation, the sponsorship of a sport shall be based on the Association's records as of September 30 each year.

"(e) If a division subdivides for the administration of a sport in which the Association did not conduct a championship prior to the 1979-80 academic year, resulting in less than 25 percent of the division's active members sponsoring the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis in that subdivision, the subdivision must meet the requirement in paragraph (b) above within three years of the date the subdivision was created; and it may establish and conduct a championship in the interim."

Source: NCAA Council and NCAA Executive Committee (Subcommittee on Championship Standards).

Intent: To clarify in the constitution the procedures by which National Collegiate Championships may be established for the membership as a whole and for separate divisions and to specify in the executive regulations the criteria for retaining existing championships and for establishing championships in sports not now recognized by the Association, as well as other requirements and conditions that must be met for the establishment and continuation of NCAA championships. [Note: The listings of NCAA championships in Bylaw 4-6, pages 73-74, would be revised editorially to specify that National Collegiate Championships are those for which all members are eligible and National Collegiate Division I Championships are in those sports in which Division II and/or Division III also conduct division championships.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 65-1.

NO. 65-1 ADMINISTRATION OF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Executive Regulations: Amend Proposal No. 65-B; Regulation 1-(a), (b) and (c), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 1. Criteria. (a) A National Collegiate Championship [per Constitution 5-7-(e)] established by this Association prior to the 1979-80 academic year may be continued if at least ~~eight~~ 7 percent of the active members of the Association sponsor the sport involved on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(b) If at least ~~eight~~ 7 percent of the active members sponsor the sport, a division championship established prior to 1980 may be continued if 20 percent of the division's active members sponsor the sport on a varsity intercollegiate basis.

"(c) If a National Collegiate Championship established prior to the 1979-80 academic year falls below the required minimum sponsorship of ~~eight~~ 7 percent of the active membership (or, for a division championship, 20 percent of the division's membership) for two consecutive years, the championship automatically shall be discontinued, except that a championship in which net receipts

exceed all expenses, including the transportation and per diem expenses as specified in Executive Regulation 2-10, shall be exempt from this provision. The determination of receipts and expenses shall be based upon a moving three-year average."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

NO. 66 RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6, page 73, by adding the following:

[Division I only]

"The National Collegiate Rifle Championships"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 5, pages 109-113, by adding new paragraph (i), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(i) The Rifle Committee shall consist of six members. One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor."

Source: Appalachian State University; The Citadel; Davidson College; East Tennessee State University; Furman University; Marshall University; University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; Virginia Military Institute.

Intent: To establish the National Collegiate Rifle Championships and a Rifle Committee to administer that championship and formulate the official collegiate rules in the sport of rifle.

Effective Date: Immediately; first official championship to be conducted in April 1981.

Action: Approved (Part A by Division I, Part B by all divisions).

NO. 67 DIVISION II WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6, pages 73-74, by adding the following:

[Division II only]

"The National Collegiate Division II Women's Basketball Championship"

"The National Collegiate Division II Women's Field Hockey Championship"

"The National Collegiate Division II Women's Swimming Championships"

"The National Collegiate Division II Women's Tennis Championships"

"The National Collegiate Division II Women's Volleyball Championship"

Source: Assumption College, Bentley College, Gannon College, Le Moyne College, New Hampshire College, Northern Kentucky University, St. Michael's College, Springfield College, Tuskegee Institute.

Intent: To establish Division II women's championships in the specified sports.

Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in the 1980-81 academic year.

Action: Approved by Division II as amended by No. 67-1. Motion to rescind was defeated.

NO. 67-1 DIVISION II WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 67; Bylaw 4-6, as follows:

[Division II only]

"Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in the 1980-81 1981-82 academic year."

Source: Le Moyne College.

Action: Approved by Division II.

NO. 68 DIVISION III WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6, page 74, by adding the following:

[Division III only]

"The National Collegiate Division III Women's Basketball Championship"

"The National Collegiate Division III Women's Field Hockey Championship"

"The National Collegiate Division III Women's Swimming Championships"

"The National Collegiate Division III Women's Tennis Championships"

"The National Collegiate Division III Women's Volleyball Championship"

Source: Boston State College, Franklin and Marshall College, Genesee State University College, Juniata College, Lycoming College, Muhlenberg College, Westfield State College, Wilkes College.

Intent: To establish Division III women's championships in the specified sports.

Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in March 1981 (basketball and swimming), May or June 1981 (tennis) and November 1981 (field hockey and volleyball). [Note: Proposals regarding playing rules and administrative committees for these championships will be submitted at the 1981 NCAA Convention.]

Action: Approved by Division III as amended by No. 68-2. Motion to take roll call vote was defeated by Division III.

NO. 68-1 DIVISION III WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 68; Bylaw 4-6, as follows:

[Division III only]

"Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in March 1981 (basketball and swimming), May or June 1981 (tennis) and November

1981 1982 (field hockey and volleyball), March 1983 (basketball and swimming) and May or June 1983 (tennis)."

Source: Rhode Island College.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 68-2 DIVISION III WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 68; Bylaw 4-6, as follows:

[Division III only]

"Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in March 1981 (basketball and swimming), May or June 1981 (tennis) and November 1981 (field hockey and volleyball), March 1982 (basketball and swimming) and May or June 1982 (tennis)."

Source: Boston State College, Franklin and Marshall College, Geneseo State University College.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 69 RESOLUTION: WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

[All divisions, common vote]

"Be It Resolved, that when national championships for women are approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Committee on Committees will be instructed to nominate to the appropriate committees only persons coaching women's teams and those actively involved in the administration of women's athletic activities."

Source: Boston State College, Franklin and Marshall College, Geneseo State University College, Juniata College, Lycoming College, Muhlenberg College, Westfield State College, Wilkes College.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 69-1.

NO. 69-1 RESOLUTION: WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Amend Proposal No. 69; Resolution: Women's Championships, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Be It Resolved, that when national championships for women are approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Committee on Committees or NCAA Council will be instructed to nominate to the appropriate committees only persons coaching women's teams and those actively involved in the administration of women's athletic activities."

Source: Boston State College, Franklin and Marshall College, Geneseo State University College.

Action: Approved.

NO. 70 DIVISION I AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 7, page 76, as follows:

[Division I only]

"Section 7. Conference Eligibility. For a conference to be

eligible for automatic qualification into any National Collegiate Championship in a sport in which more than one division championship is offered, it must meet all requirements set forth in Executive Regulation 2-5. In the sport of basketball, it must be an allied conference which determines a conference champion in at least six sports, and its basketball champion must be determined either by round-robin, in-season conference competition and a postseason tournament or by double round-robin, in-season conference competition. A conference which had automatic qualification in Division I as of January 10, 1979, shall conform to these criteria no later than August 1, 1981. A conference which applies for automatic qualification subsequent to January 10, 1979, must meet the criteria prior to making application."

Source: Holy Cross College, Manhattan College, University of New Hampshire, University of Richmond, U.S. Military Academy, College of William and Mary.

Intent: To eliminate the requirement that a conference must conduct round-robin competition in basketball in order to qualify for Division I automatic qualification in that sport, permitting such a conference to qualify by conducting a postseason tournament to determine its champion.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 70-1 DIVISION I AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 70; Bylaw 4-7, as follows:

[Division I only]

"Effective Date: Immediately August 1, 1980."

Source: Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Moot due to withdrawal of No. 70.

NO. 71 DIVISION I AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 7-(b), page 77, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) If an allied conference including 18 or more Division I members subdivides to conduct divisional regional postseason tournament competition in basketball to determine regional conference champions in that sport and one or more subdivisions said allied conference seeks automatic qualification for more than one of said regional champions, then the subdivision(s) must be an allied member and said allied conference need not satisfy the other any round-robin, in-season conference competition requirements of this legislation; however, it is not necessary that it and need not subdivide in all of the sports in which it determines a conference champion for purposes of qualifying for automatic qualification in the sport of basketball."

Source: Holy Cross College, Manhattan College, University of New

Hampshire, University of Richmond, U.S. Military Academy, College of William and Mary.

Intent: To eliminate the in-season, round-robin conference competition requirement for Division I automatic qualification in the sport of basketball for an allied member with 18 or more Division I members which has previously subdivided to determine its regional basketball champions in postseason regional tournaments.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I, 83-157.

Recruiting

No. 72 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1), page 41, and add new subparagraphs (2) and (3), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(1) No more than three such contacts per prospective student-athlete prior to and on the occasion on which the prospect signs the National Letter of Intent, which shall include contacts with his relatives or legal guardian, shall be permitted by a single institution.

"(2) Any face-to-face encounter (between a prospective student-athlete, his parents or legal guardian and a member institution's staff member or athletic representative) during which any dialogue occurs in excess of an exchange of a greeting shall be a contact. Further, any face-to-face encounter which is by prearrangement or which takes place on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution or at the sites of organized competition and practice involving the prospect or the team (i.e., high school, preparatory school, junior college or all-star team) he represents shall be considered a contact.

"(3) Subsequent to the occasion of the National Letter of Intent signing, there shall be no limit on such contacts with the prospect, his relatives or legal guardian by the institution with which the prospect has signed. Further, there shall be no limit on such contacts with the prospect, his relatives or legal guardian by a member institution which does not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent, provided: (i) the prospect has been accepted for admission by the institution; (ii) the prospect has indicated in writing and by payment of any required enrollment deposit his intention to enroll in the institution; (iii) the exempted contacts occur no earlier than the day following the initial signing date for the National Letter of Intent in his sport, and (iv) the prospect has not signed a National Letter of Intent with any member institution."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee, Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To clarify the definition of a countable recruiting contact by expanding that definition to include face-to-face encounters at a prospect's high school and the site of his high school's athletic competition, and to permit unlimited contacts under certain specified circumstances which will enable member institutions that do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent to have contact opportunities consistent with those institutions which are subscribers.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980, for subparagraph (2); immediately for subparagraph (3).

Action: Approved in part by Divisions I and II. Proposal was divided, and paragraph (2) was approved by Division I, 134-109, and by Division II. Paragraph (3) was defeated by both divisions.

NO. 72-1 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 72; Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(2), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(2) Any face-to-face encounter (between a prospective student-athlete, his parents or legal guardian and a member institution's staff member or athletic representative) during which any dialogue occurs in excess of an exchange of a greeting shall be a contact. Further, any face-to-face encounter which is by prearrangement or and which takes place on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution or at the sites of organized competition and practice involving the prospect or the team (i.e., high school, preparatory school, junior college or all-star team) he represents shall be considered a contact."

Source: Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Ruled out of order and not presented by sponsor.

NO. 73 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a), pages 41-42, by adding new subparagraph (2), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(2) There shall be no limit on such contacts at the prospective student-athlete's high school provided the contacts do not take place during any athletic contest, provided the contacts are arranged by the principal and the high school coach and provided the contacts do not interfere with the prospective student-athlete's classes or other academic responsibilities."

Source: Colorado State University; University of Georgia; Kansas State University; University of Maryland, College Park; Pennsylvania State University; University of Pittsburgh.

Intent: To specify that there shall be no limit on recruiting contacts at a prospective student-athlete's high school, other than during an athletic contest, if the contacts are arranged with the high school.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Moot due to approval of paragraph (2) of No. 72.

NO. 74 RECRUITING—PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a), pages 41-42, by adding new subparagraph (4), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(4) An institution is not permitted to pay expenses incurred by institutional staff members to contact prospective student-athletes in high school, college preparatory school or junior college off campus for purposes of recruitment (per O.I. 100) in football during the period March 1 to September 1 and in basketball from May 1 to September 1 unless such contact occurs at specialized sports camps, coaching schools or sports clinics."

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; University of Southern California; Washington State University.

Intent: To limit off-campus recruiting during the specified time periods in football and basketball by specifying that the institution may not pay the expenses of its institutional staff members to make recruiting contacts during those periods.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 75 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(3), page 42, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(3) The final date for contact in the sports of football and basketball shall be ~~June 15~~ May 15 in the prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, except as provided in paragraph (1)."

Source: Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; University of Southern California; Stanford University; University of Washington; Washington State University.

Intent: To advance from June 15 to May 15 the final date for recruiting contacts in the sports of football and basketball.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I; approved by Division II, 55-48.

NO. 76 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1), page 41, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(1) No more than three such contacts per prospective student-athlete prior to and on the occasion on which the prospect signs the National Letter of Intent, which shall include contacts with his relatives or legal guardian, shall be permitted by any single institution. Subsequent to the occasion of the National Letter of Intent signing, there shall be no limit on such contacts with the prospect, his relatives or legal guardian by the institution with which the prospect has signed; **further, subsequent to the National Letter of Intent signing date, there shall be no limit on such contacts by a national service academy to which the prospect has applied for admission.**"

Source: Colorado State University, University of Connecticut, University of Pittsburgh, U.S. Air Force Academy, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy.

Intent: To specify that a national service academy to which a prospective student-athlete has applied for admission is not limited in its recruiting contacts with that prospect after the signing date for the National Letter of Intent.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 77 RECRUITING—ENTERTAINMENT

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 7-(i)-(5), page 49, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(5) In all instances, entertainment of the party accompanying a prospective student-athlete to the campus shall be limited to his parents (or legal guardians) or spouse, who may be entertained only on the prospect's one official, expense-paid visit, which shall not exceed 48 hours."

Source: University of Colorado; Iowa State University; University of Kansas; Kansas State University; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of Oklahoma; Oklahoma State University.

Intent: To provide the same entertainment opportunities to a spouse accompanying a prospect on his official, expense-paid visit to the campus as are available to the prospect's parents or legal guardians.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

Eligibility

NO. 78 FIVE-YEAR RULE

- A. **Constitution:** Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), pages 21-22, by deleting paragraph (a) and subparagraphs (1) and (2), relettering subsequent paragraphs, and adding new paragraph (j), page 24, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(j) Additional eligibility requirements for intercollegiate athletic competition may be prescribed by the bylaws of the Association."

- B. **Bylaws:** Add a new Bylaw 4, Eligibility Rules for In-Season Competition, following page 62, renumbering subsequent bylaw articles, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

ARTICLE FOUR

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR IN-SEASON COMPETITION

"Section 1. Individual Eligibility. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility:

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government being excepted. The Council, or a subcommittee designated by the Council to act for it, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve such additional exceptions as it deems appropriate.

"(1) If a student-athlete enrolls in a regular term of a collegiate institution at the first opportunity following completion of any one of the three commitments described in the exceptions to Bylaw 4-1-(a), the elapsed time between completion of his commitment and enrollment will not count toward his five years of eligibility.

"(2) The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining."

- C. **Bylaws:** Add a new Bylaw 4, Eligibility Rules for In-Season Competition, following page 62, renumbering subsequent bylaw articles, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

ARTICLE FOUR

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR IN-SEASON COMPETITION

"Section 1. Individual Eligibility. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility:

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within the first five years (10 semesters or 12 trimesters or 15 quarters) of enrollment from the beginning of the term (semester, trimester or quarter) in which he first registered as a regularly enrolled student at a collegiate institution."

- D. **Bylaws:** Amend proposed new Bylaw 4-1-(a) [Part C above] by adding new subparagraph (1), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition during each 12 months in a period of nonenrollment shall count as a season of competition."

- E. **Bylaws:** Amend proposed new Bylaw 4-1-(a) [Part C above] by adding new subparagraph (1), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) If a student-athlete receives athletically related financial aid (or has ever received such aid), he must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution."

- F. **Bylaws:** Amend proposed new Bylaw 4-1-(a)-(1) [Part D above] by adding new subparagraphs (i) and (ii), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(i) Any participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed forces, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. Government shall be excepted.

"(ii) The Council, or a subcommittee designated by the Council to act for it, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve such additional exceptions as it deems appropriate."

- G. **Bylaws:** Amend proposed new Bylaw 4-1-(a) [either Part B or Part C above] by adding new Section 2, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 2. Seasons of Competition. A student-athlete shall be denied eligibility for in-season intercollegiate competition in a sport when he has engaged in four seasons of intercollegiate competition in that sport. The "hardship" provisions pertaining to eligibility for NCAA championships shall be applicable to this limitation."

Source: Bernard M. Baruch College, Brooklyn College, California

Institute of Technology, City College of New York, Colorado School of Mines, University of Detroit, Franklin and Marshall College, Grand Valley State Colleges, Herbert H. Lehman College, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, John Jay College, Kent State University, Lake Superior State College, Marietta College, University of New Hampshire, Northern Kentucky University, Oakland University, Ohio University, Oregon State University, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, Queens College, Salisbury State College, Texas Christian University, Wayne State University.

Intent: To enable each division to prescribe its own limitations on the length of a student-athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics by deleting the five-calendar-year rule from the constitution and placing it in the bylaws, either as a five-calendar-year rule (Part B) or a five-year residency limitation (Part C); to offer several possible exceptions to the residency provision; to specify in either event that a student-athlete may participate in only four seasons of intercollegiate competition in a sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated, 263-237 (two-thirds majority required). Vote was on Part A; the remainder of the proposal was moot due to that vote.

NO. 79 FIVE-YEAR RULE

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), page 21, by deleting paragraph (a) and subparagraph (1) and substituting the following:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation during the first 10 semesters or 12 trimesters or 15 quarters in which he is regularly enrolled at a collegiate institution."

Source: Biscayne College, University of Central Florida, Eckerd College, Florida Southern College, Rollins College, St. Leo College, University of Tampa.

Intent: To replace the five-calendar-year limitation on eligibility with a five-year residency limitation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 80 HIGH SCHOOL ALL-STAR GAMES

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(b), page 21, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(b) He shall be denied his first year of intercollegiate athletic competition if, following his graduation from completion of his high school eligibility in his sport and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Associa-

tions or all of the state high school athletic associations involved, or if he participates in more than two approved all-star football contests or two approved all-star basketball contests. The Council of the Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association that declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph."

Source: Ball State University, Bowling Green State University, Central Michigan University, Eastern Michigan University, Kent State University, Miami University (Ohio), Ohio University, Northern Illinois University, University of Toledo, Western Michigan University.

Intent: To limit a high school senior who has completed his eligibility in football or basketball to participation in not more than two all-star football or basketball contests prior to his enrollment in college.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved.

NO. 81 OUTSIDE BASKETBALL COMPETITION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(c)-(4), page 23, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(4) The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American tryouts and competition, to participate in officially recognized competition directly qualifying participants for final Olympic tryouts, to participate in official tryouts and competition involving national teams sponsored by the appropriate Group A member of the U.S. Olympic Committee (or, for student-athletes representing another nation, the equivalent organization of that nation), to participate in the United States against United States national teams, to participate in officially recognized state and national multisport events sanctioned by the Council, or to participate in other international competition involving the national teams of the nations represented scheduled during a period other than the involved institution's intercollegiate basketball season, approved by the U.S. Department of State and sanctioned by the Council."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform the provisions of this paragraph to current practice and to the language of Constitution 3-9-(d)-(2).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 82 PARTICIPATION ON NATIONAL TEAMS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(d)-(2), pages 23-24, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American tryouts and competition, to participate in officially recognized competition directly qualifying participants for final Olympic tryouts, or to participate in official tryouts and competition involving national teams sponsored by the appropriate Group A member of the U.S. Olympic Committee (or, for student-athletes representing another nation, the equivalent organization of that nation) or to participate in other international competition involving the national teams of the nations represented."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To include waiver provisions in NCAA legislation governing outside competition scheduled during the institution's intercollegiate season that are consistent with the provisions of the U.S. Olympic Committee constitution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 83 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d), pages 63-64, by adding new subparagraph (3), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(3) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after his 20th birthday and prior to his matriculation at a member institution shall count as one year of varsity competition in that sport. Participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. Government shall be excepted."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To equate the competitive experience of individuals participating in NCAA championships in Division I in that any season of participation after their 20th birthdays, whether in the intercollegiate varsity programs of member institutions or in other organized athletic competition, shall count as a season of competition; further, to specify exception opportunities similar to those available in regard to the five-year rule.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 84 ELIGIBILITY-2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(j), page 65, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(j) He must conform to the following eligibility provisions for all championships and in Division I for regular-season competition, practice and athletically related financial aid as indicated.

"[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of his graduation from high school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 2.200 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or, subsequent to graduation from high school, presented a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 2.200 after at least one academic year of attendance at and graduation from a preparatory school, as certified on the high school or preparatory school transcript or by official correspondence. In addition, a high school graduate with an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of at least 2.000 but less than 2.200 (on a 4.000 scale) may be considered a qualifier for purposes of this legislation if he has achieved a minimum ACT score of 17 or a minimum SAT score of 750 on a national testing date.]"

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee, Academic Testing and Requirements Committee).

Intent: To replace the 2.000 rule with an eligibility regulation which includes three alternatives (high school grade-point average of 2.200 or, under the specified conditions, an ACT score of 17 or SAT score of 750). [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to delete references to the 2.000 rule as it relates to Division I in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1981.

Action: Defeated by Division I. Proposal was divided; defeat of first portion caused second portion to be moot.

NO. 85 ELIGIBILITY-2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(j), page 65, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(j) He must conform to the following eligibility provisions for all championships and in Division I for regular-season competition, practice and athletically related financial aid as indicated.

"[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of his graduation from high school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 2.200 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or, subsequent to graduation from high school, presented a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 2.200 after at least one academic year of attendance at and graduation from a preparatory school, as certified on the high school or preparatory school transcript or by official correspondence.]"

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee, Academic Testing and Requirements Committee).

Intent: To raise the present high school grade-point average required for freshman eligibility under this regulation from 2.000 to 2.200 (on a 4.000 scale). [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to delete references to the 2.000 rule as it relates to Division I in other paragraphs, including Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1).]

Effective Date: August 1, 1981.

Action: Moot due to defeat of first portion of No. 84.

NO. 86 DETERMINATION OF GRADE-POINT AVERAGE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(b)-(2), pages 74-75, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(2) If a high school or preparatory school **indicates in writing that it** will not provide a student-athlete's grade-point average or convert it to the 4.000 scale, a member institution may submit the individual's high school or preparatory school transcript to the NCAA Academic Testing and Requirements Committee for certification or conversion. **In such cases, the decision of the committee shall be final and binding on all member institutions which have certified compliance with this legislation.**"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm the policies of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee related to the calculation or conversion of high school grade-point averages under the specified circumstances.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 87 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d), page 63, as follows:
[Division I-AA football only]

"(d) He must not have engaged previously in three seasons of intercollegiate competition after his freshman year in Division I or in more than four seasons of intercollegiate competition in **Division I-AA Football, Divisions II and Division III.**"

Source: Austin Peay State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Middle Tennessee State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Tennessee Technological University, Western Kentucky University.

Intent: To permit four years of eligibility for NCAA Division I-AA football championship competition, whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated by rescission vote of Divisions I-A and I-AA football per Bylaw 9-1-(e) after Division I-AA originally approved proposal, 24-12.

NO. 88 HARDSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(ii), page 64, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(ii) It occurs when he has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his sport **two football games or more than three contests in any other sport**, provided the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. For Division I members only, a scrimmage with outside competition is countable under this limitation."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To eliminate the limitation of 20 percent of an institution's completed contests in a sport for purposes of hardship rulings and replace it with a limit of not more than two football games or more than three contests in any other sport, as was the case prior to the 1978 NCAA Convention.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by all divisions as amended by No. 88-1.

No. 88-1 HARDSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 88; Bylaw 4-1-(d)-(2)-(ii), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Effective Date: Immediately August 1, 1980."

Source: Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 89 HARDSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(ii), page 64, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(ii) It occurs when he has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his sport, provided the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. For Division I members only, a scrimmage with outside competition is countable under this limitation. **[Note: In applying the 20 percent limitation, any computation which results in a fractional portion of an event shall be rounded to the next whole number; e.g., 20 percent of a 27-game basketball schedule (5.4 games) shall be considered as six games.]**"

Source: Columbia University, Connecticut College, Le Moyne College, Pratt Institute, St. Joseph's College, Trinity College (Connecticut).

Intent: To expand the calculation of the 20 percent limitation for hardship rulings.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions. Motion to rescind was defeated.

NO. 90 HARDSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(ii), page 64, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(ii) It occurs when he has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his sport **or when he has not participated in more than two of the institution's completed events in his sport, whichever number is greater**, provided the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. For Division I members only, a scrimmage with outside competition is countable under this limitation."

Source: Central Connecticut State College, Columbia University, Ithaca College, Loyola College (Maryland), Le Moyne College, Northeastern University.

Intent: To establish a minimum game limitation for hardship rulings in all sports by specifying that participation in two completed events of an institution's schedule in a sport may be utilized as an alternative to the 20 percent limitation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 91 HARDSHIP—JUNIOR COLLEGE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(i), page 64, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(i) It occurs in one of the four seasons of intercollegiate competition **at any two-year or four-year collegiate institution; and**"

Source: American International College, Bucknell University, Franklin and Marshall College, Geneseo State University College, Le Moyne College, Seton Hall University.

Intent: To permit a student-athlete who sustained an incapacitating injury or illness while in junior college and who meets the other requirements of Bylaw 4-1-(d)-(2) to be considered for a hardship ruling at an NCAA member institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II, 47-44, and by Division III; defeated by Division I.

NO. 92 TRANSFER RULES

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(k)-(1), page 68, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution, unless:

[Subparagraph (i) unchanged.]

"(ii) The student returns to the four-year college which he last attended prior to his transfer to junior college, provided he did not have an unfulfilled residence requirement at the time of his transfer from the four-year college, or

"(iii) The student would have been eligible to compete immediately had he transferred directly from the original four-year institution and would have been eligible to compete immediately had he transferred after attending only the junior college."

Source: Rutgers University, Camden; Salisbury State College; Trenton State College; Washington College (Maryland); Western Maryland College; York College (Pennsylvania).

Intent: To permit a student who transfers to a member institution from a junior college after first attending a four-year college to be eligible immediately if he would have been immediately eligible had he transferred after attending only the original four-year institution or the junior college.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by all divisions.

NO. 92-1 TRANSFER RULES

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 92; Bylaw 4-1-(k)-(1), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Effective Date: Immediately August 1, 1980."

Source: Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Not moved.

NO. 93 TRANSFER RULE—JUNIOR COLLEGE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(k)-(7), page 69, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(7) In the administration of Bylaw 4-1-(j) relating to the eligibility of a student-athlete who transfers to a member institution from a junior college, the student-athlete's junior college grade-point average shall be computed by the junior college and must be based on grades earned in courses which normally would be accepted toward junior college graduation."

Source: Boise State University; University of Idaho; Idaho State University; University of Montana; Montana State University; University of Nevada, Reno; Northern Arizona University; Weber State College.

Intent: To specify that a junior college must compute the grade-point average for a student-athlete transferring to an NCAA member institution and that grades in all courses attempted which nor-

mally would be accepted toward junior college graduation must be included. [Note: Editorial revisions would be made as needed in Bylaws 4-1-(j)-(8) and (9) if this proposal were adopted.]

Effective Date: Immediately; for those student-athletes first entering member institutions in the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1980-81 academic year.

Action: Defeated by all divisions.

NO. 94 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE STUDENT

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(m), pages 70-71, by adding new paragraph (4), renumbering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) If the NCAA Eligibility Committee concludes that he is to be enrolled in the certifying institution for a specified period of time as a bona fide exchange student participating in a formal educational exchange program that is an established requirement of the student-athlete's curriculum."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit a waiver of the transfer residence requirement for student-athletes participating in established, formal educational exchange programs.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 95 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(m)-(10)-(iii), page 71, as follows:
[Division III only]

"(iii) The student has transferred from one Division III institution to another Division III institution; or in the case of students transferring from a Division I or Division II institution to a Division III institution, the student has not competed in that sport at the previous institution or has not competed in that sport for a period of one year immediately prior to the date on which he begins his participation (practice and/or competition) in that sport at the certifying institution. For purposes of this rule, an institution which is not a member of the NCAA shall be considered a Division II equivalent unless its financial aid officer certifies that it awards financial aid only on the basis of need, in which case the institution shall be considered a Division III equivalent; and"

Source: Christopher Newport College; Greensboro College; Methodist College; University of North Carolina, Greensboro; North Carolina Wesleyan College; St. Andrews Presbyterian College; Virginia Wesleyan College.

Intent: To permit the application of this Division III transfer rule waiver to a student who may have participated at a Division I or II institution but has not participated for a period of one year prior to

the date on which he begins his participation at the certifying institution.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 96 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(m)-(10)-(iv), page 71, as follows:
[Division III only]

"(iv) The student has entered the certifying institution prior to the start of the regular-season competition in the sport in which the waiver is desired, or the student has not competed or practiced during the current academic year at the previous institution in that sport."

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To specify that a student shall be eligible for the Division III transfer rule waiver if he has not competed or practiced in his sport at his previous institution during the academic year in which he is transferring.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division III.

Playing Seasons

NO. 97 SOCCER PLAYING SEASON

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(a), page 57, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 1. Limitations on Preseason Practice. (a) A member institution shall not commence preseason practice in the sports of football, soccer and basketball prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

"(3) Soccer—September 1 or the first day on which classes are scheduled in the fall term of the institution's academic year."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(a) and (b), page 59, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 2. Limitations on Playing Seasons. (a) A member institution shall limit its contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition in the sports of football, soccer and basketball to the periods of time specified in this section.

"(b) The first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

"(3) The beginning of the traditional fall season."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(c), page 59, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) The last contest (game or scrimmage) in the sports of basketball and soccer shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship game and the National Collegiate Soccer Championship game, respectively."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a), page 60, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. Limitations on Number of Contests. (a) A member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of football, soccer and basketball in any one year to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section.

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

"(3) Soccer—22."

E. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 5, page 62, by adding new paragraph (d), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) In the sport of soccer, foreign tours by member institutions are not permissible during the month of August."

Source: Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Yale University.

Intent: To establish limits on the playing and practice seasons in the sport of soccer similar to those in football and basketball.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved by all divisions with Part C withdrawn and as amended by Nos. 97-1 and 97-2.

NO. 97-1 SOCCER PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 97-A; Bylaw 3-1-(a)-(3), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(3) Soccer—September 1 or the first day on which classes are scheduled in the fall term of the institution's academic year or 15 days prior to its first scheduled soccer contest."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 97-2 SOCCER PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 97-D; Bylaw 3-3-(a), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. Limitations on Number of Contests. (a) A member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of football, soccer and basketball in any one year to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth

in this section. During the traditional fall season, a member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sport of soccer to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section."

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

"(3) Soccer—22."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 98 BASKETBALL PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(b)-(1), page 59, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(b) The first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the following dates:

"(1) Basketball—The last Friday in November for members of Divisions I and II, and the next-to-last Friday in November for members of Divisions II and III, except as provided in Bylaw 3-2-(e)."

Source: NCAA Council (Division II Steering Committee).

Intent: To advance the permissible date for the beginning of the basketball playing season in Division II from the last Friday in November to the next-to-last Friday in November.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II.

NO. 99 BASKETBALL PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(e), page 59, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(e) One basketball game may be played against a 'club' member of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, or against a foreign team in the United States or Canada, or at the Basketball Hall of Fame Tip-Off Classic, after November 1."

Source: Delta State University, Eastern Illinois University, University of Florida, Gonzaga University, University of Idaho, Seattle Pacific University.

Intent: To extend the waiver provisions of Bylaw 3-2-(e) to include the alternative of participation in one basketball game played against a foreign team in Canada.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II; defeated by Division I and by Division III, 46-60.

Personnel Limitations

NO. 100 COACHING LIMITATIONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(a), page 83, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"Section 1. Number of Coaches. A member institution shall not employ or otherwise utilize the services of coaches in excess of the following numbers:

"(a) Division I Football—*One head coach, eight assistant coaches, two part-time assistant coaches* **Nine coaches.**"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(b), page 83, as follows:

[Division I only]

"Section 1. Number of Coaches. A member institution shall not employ or otherwise utilize the services of coaches in excess of the following numbers:

"(b) Division I Basketball—*One head coach, two assistant coaches, one part-time assistant coach* **Three coaches.**"

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(c) through (j), pages 83-84, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(c) No individual other than those specified in the applicable paragraph above may participate in any manner in the coaching of the intercollegiate team of a member institution during any game, practice or other organized activity in football or basketball.. *with the following exceptions:*

[Delete subparagraphs (1) and (2) and paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i).]

"(j) (d) The national service academies may employ or otherwise utilize four additional part-time coaches in the sport of football and two additional part-time coaches in the sport of basketball. Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purpose of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting off campus."

[O.I. 600 unchanged.]

Source: Duke University; Georgia Institute of Technology; University of Maryland, College Park; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; North Carolina State University; University of Virginia; Wake Forest University.

Intent: To limit the football coaching staff to nine coaches and the basketball coaching staff to three coaches in Division I institutions.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated by Division I as amended by No. 100-1. Divisions I-A and I-AA football defeated Part A; all of Division I defeated the other portions.

NO. 100-1 COACHING LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 100-C; Bylaw 6-1, by adding new

paragraph (e), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(e) If a member institution sponsors more than one intercollegiate football team, that member institution may employ or otherwise utilize two part-time coaches for each additional team in the sport of football to a maximum of four such coaches. Compensation for each such part-time coach from the department of athletics may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as defined by Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1). Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purposes of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting on or off campus. Such additional teams must participate in four or more intercollegiate contests."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Approved by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.

NO. 100-2 COACHING LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 100-C; Bylaw 6-1, by adding new paragraph (e), as follows:

"(e) Those institutions which prohibit freshmen from varsity football participation and which maintain freshman football teams which participate in four or more intercollegiate contests may employ or otherwise utilize four additional part-time coaches in the sport of football. Compensation for each such part-time coach from the department of athletics may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as defined by Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1). Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purpose of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting off campus."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Moot due to approval of No. 100-1.

NO. 101 COACHING LIMITATIONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(a), page 83, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"Section 1. Number of Coaches. A member institution shall not employ or otherwise utilize the services of coaches in excess of the following numbers:

"(a) Division I Football—*One head coach, eight assistant coaches, two part-time assistant coaches* **Nine coaches.**"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(b), page 83, as follows:

[Division I only]

"Section 1. Number of Coaches. A member institution shall not employ or otherwise utilize the services of coaches in excess of the following numbers:

"(b) Division I Basketball—*One head coach, two assistant coaches, one part-time assistant coach* **Three coaches.**"

C. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 6, Section 1-(c) through (j), pages 83-84, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(c) No individual other than those specified in the applicable paragraph above may participate in any manner in the coaching of the intercollegiate team of a member institution during any game, practice or other organized activity in football or basketball, with the following exceptions:

"(1) A member institution may permit an uncompensated volunteer to participate in such coaching, provided no more than one such person is involved in a sport; he receives no compensation or remuneration of any sort, including expenses, from the institution's department of athletics, and he is not permitted to recruit or scout off campus.

"(2) A member institution may permit undergraduate student-athletes who have completed their eligibility to participate in such coaching, provided they are completing the requirements for their baccalaureate degree, they remain full-time students in the institution, they receive no compensation or remuneration of any sort from the institution other than the financial aid they received as student-athletes and they are not permitted to recruit or scout off campus.

[Delete paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i).]

"(j) (d) The national service academies may employ or otherwise utilize four additional part-time coaches in the sport of football and two additional part-time coaches in the sport of basketball. Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purpose of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting off campus."

[O.I. 600 unchanged.]

Source: Duke University; Georgia Institute of Technology; University of Maryland, College Park; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; North Carolina State University; University of Virginia; Wake Forest University.

Intent: To limit the football coaching staff to nine coaches and the basketball coaching staff to three coaches in Division I institutions, with the exception of full-time undergraduate students who have completed their athletic eligibility.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 101-1 COACHING LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 101-C; Bylaw 6-1, by adding new paragraph (e), as follows:

"(e) If a member institution sponsors more than one intercollegiate football team, that member institution may employ or otherwise utilize two part-time coaches for each additional team in the sport of football to a maximum of four such coaches. Compensation for each such part-time coach from the department of athletics may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as defined by Constitution

3-1-(g)-(1). Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purposes of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting on or off campus. Such additional teams must participate in four or more intercollegiate contests."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Moot due to withdrawal of No. 101.

NO. 101-2 COACHING LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 101-C; Bylaw 6-1, by adding new paragraph (e), as follows:

"(e) Those institutions which prohibit freshmen from varsity football participation and which maintain freshman football teams which participate in four or more intercollegiate contests may employ or otherwise utilize four additional part-time coaches in the sport of football. Compensation for each such part-time coach from the department of athletics may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as defined by Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1). Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purpose of this paragraph are prohibited from recruiting off campus."

Source: Ivy Group.

Action: Moot due to withdrawal of No. 101.

NO. 102 FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1, pages 83-84, by adding new paragraph (a), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(a) Division I-A Football—One head coach, nine assistant coaches and two graduate assistants. A graduate assistant shall be a bona fide student with an undergraduate degree who carries a minimum 50 percent full-time academic program and who receives no compensation in excess of a full grant-in-aid at the institution. A graduate assistant may not recruit or scout off campus."

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Clemson University; Mississippi State University; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Notre Dame; University of Utah.

Intent: To increase the number of assistant coaches in Division I-A football from eight to nine; to eliminate the two permissible part-time coaches, and to permit two graduate assistants as defined. [Note: Current Bylaw 6-1-(a) would be revised editorially to apply to Division I-AA football.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Defeated by Division I-A football.

NO. 103 COACHING LIMITATIONS—RECRUITING

A. **Bylaws:** Amend Article 6, Section 1-(e), page 83, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(e) Any head coach, assistant coach or part-time assistant coach **Only those coaches who are counted by the institution within the numerical limitations on full-time coaches in the sport of football** as specified in the paragraphs Bylaw 6-1-(a) above may recruit or scout **prospective student-athletes** off campus."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 1-(e), page 83, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(e) Any head coach, assistant coach or part-time assistant coach **Only those coaches who are counted by the institution within the numerical limitations on full-time coaches in the sport of basketball** as specified in the paragraphs Bylaw 6-1-(b) above may recruit or scout **prospective student-athletes** off campus."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To specify that only those individuals within the numerical limitations on full-time coaches in football and basketball shall be permitted to recruit or scout prospects off campus.

Effective Date: August 1, 1980.

Action: Approved by Division I. Divisions I-A and I-AA football approved Part A; all of Division I approved Part B.

NO. 104 RESOLUTION: LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIPS

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the NCAA Lacrosse Committee and the NCAA Executive Committee recommended legislation to retain the 1980 Division II Lacrosse Championship as a 12-team tournament for which both Divisions II and III would be eligible; and

"Whereas, that legislation was not sponsored for consideration at the 1980 NCAA Convention; and

"Whereas, the establishment of a Division III Lacrosse Championship has the effect of restricting the Division II Lacrosse Championship to a two-team, one-game format, which is not in the best interests of the sport of lacrosse or of the NCAA as a national organization; and

"Whereas, the probability of discontinuing the aforementioned two-team championship in two years because of insufficient sponsorship of the sport would leave Division II institutions with no opportunity for national championship competition in the sport of lacrosse;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Division II Lacrosse Championship and the Division III Lacrosse Championship be suspended for a period of one year and that a combined National Collegiate Divisions II-III Lacrosse Championship be conducted in 1980 as a 12-team tournament, with a maximum of four and a minimum of two Division II teams to be selected and the remaining eight, nine or ten teams to be selected from Division III."

Source: Adelphi University.

Action: Postponed indefinitely. The chair ruled the proposal to be in

order, and the chair was sustained when that ruling was appealed.

NO. 105 RESOLUTION: OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the President of the United States has indicated that participation in the 1980 Olympics to be held in the Soviet Union may prove to be inconsistent with the best interests of the nation because of the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan; and

"Whereas, the executive director of the NCAA has been quoted publicly as supporting the President in this matter;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that if the President of the United States does determine that participation by U.S. athletes in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow is not in the best interests of the nation and if he requests that U.S. athletes refrain from participating, the NCAA will support the President and will join him in requesting that athletes from member institutions not participate."

Source: Rhode Island College.

Action: Approved.

Appendix B

74th Annual Convention

Nominating Committee

Chairman—Fred Picard

District 1—Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University
District 2—Olav B. Kollevoll, Lafayette College
District 3—D. Alan Williams, University of Virginia
District 4—Fred Picard, Ohio University
District 5—Dwight T. Reed, Lincoln University (Missouri)
District 6—Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University
District 7—Harry E. Troxell, Colorado State University
District 8—John R. Davis, Oregon State University
At-Large—Richard G. Shrider, Miami University (Ohio)
At-Large—Joseph L. Kearney, Michigan State University
At-Large—Douglas R. Sanderson, California State Col., Stanislaus
At-Large—Clarence E. Gaines, Winston-Salem State University

Committee on Committees

Chairman—George S. King Jr.

District 1—John B. Simpson, Boston University
District 2—Thomas J. Niland Jr., Le Moyne College
District 3—Willie Shaw, Lane College
District 4—Donald J. Mohr, Wright State University
District 5—Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University
District 6—James A. Castaneda, Rice University
District 7—Glen C. Tuckett, Brigham Young University
District 8—John Caine, University of Oregon
At-Large—F. Paul Bogan, Westfield State College
At-Large—Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Athletic Conference
At-Large—Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College
At-Large—George S. King Jr., Purdue University

Committee on Voting

Chairman—C. D. Henry

District 1—William A. Gillis, Salem State College
District 2—David R. Ocorr, University of Rochester
District 3—Robert E. Stewart, Troy State University
District 4—Bruce A. Grimes, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
District 5—James R. Doyle, Creighton University
District 6—Frank Windegger, Texas Christian University
District 7—Milton C. Mecham, Weber State College
District 8—J. Michael Bossert, California State Univ., Sacramento
At-Large—Walter Reed, Jackson State University
At-Large—C. D. Henry, Big Ten Conference

Committee on Memorial Resolutions

Chairman—Jack C. Patterson

Earl C. Banks, Morgan State University

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Arthur C. Nicolai, Nebraska Wesleyan University
Jack C. Patterson, Baylor University

Committee on Credentials

Chairman—Paul V. Amodio

Paul V. Amodio, Youngstown State University
Richard A. Clower, Western Maryland College
C. Donald Cook, Fairfield University

Parliamentarian

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

Chairman of Business Sessions

William J. Flynn, Boston College

Chairman of General Round Table

James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)

1981 Convention

Fontainebleau Hilton, Miami Beach, Florida, January 12-14

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Appendix C

NCAA Convention Sites, 1944-1980

	(Hotels in parentheses.)
38th	1944 New York City (Biltmore)
39th	1945 Columbus, Ohio (Deshler-Wallick)
40th	1946 St. Louis (Jefferson)
41st	1947 New York City (New Yorker)
42nd	1948 New York City (New Yorker)
43rd	1949 San Francisco (Saint Francis)
44th	1950 New York City (Commodore)
45th	1951 Dallas (Adolphus)
46th	1952 Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
47th	1953 Washington (Mayflower)
48th	1954 Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
49th	1955 New York City (New Yorker)
50th	1956 Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
51st	1957 St. Louis (Jefferson)
52nd	1958 Philadelphia (Bellvue Stratford)
53rd	1959 Cincinnati (Netherland Hilton)
54th	1960 New York City (Astor)
55th	1961 Pittsburgh (Penn Sheraton)
56th	1962 Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
57th	1963 Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
58th	1964 New York City (Commodore)
59th	1965 Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
60th	1966 Washington (Sheraton Park)
61st	1967 Houston (Sheraton Lincoln)
62nd	1968 New York City (Biltmore)
63rd	1969 Los Angeles (Hilton)
64th	1970 Washington (Statler Hilton)
65th	1971 Houston (Astroworld)
66th	1972 Hollywood, Florida (Diplomat)
67th	1973 Chicago (Palmer House)
1st Special	1973 Chicago (Regency Hyatt House)
68th	1974 San Francisco (St. Francis)
69th	1975 Washington (Sheraton-Park)
2nd Special	1975 Chicago (Palmer House)
3rd Special	1976 St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
70th	1976 St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
71st	1977 Miami Beach (Fontainebleau)
72nd	1978 Atlanta (Peachtree Plaza)
73rd	1979 San Francisco (St. Francis)
74th	1980 New Orleans (Fairmont)

NOTE: Prior to 1944, the annual Convention was held in December. No meeting was held in 1943, and commencing with 1944 the Convention has been held in January. The 1st and 2nd special Conventions were held in August. The 3rd special Convention was held immediately prior to the 70th Convention in January.

Appendix D

Past and Present Officers of the NCAA

President

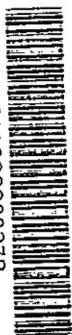
1906-1913	Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1914-1916	LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University
1917-1929	Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1930-1932	Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University
1933-1937	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1938-1940	William B. Owens, Stanford University
1941-1944	Phillip O. Badger, New York University
1945-1946	Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, University of Wyoming
1947-1949	Karl E. Leib, University of Iowa
1950-1952	Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California
1953-1954	Albert B. Moore, University of Alabama
1955-1956	Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
1957-1958	Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
1959-1960	Herbert J. Dorricott, Western State College (Colorado)
1961-1962	Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
1963-1964	Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
1965-1966	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1967-1968	Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
1969-1970	Harry M. Cross, University of Washington
1971-1972	Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
1973-1974	Alan J. Chapman, Rice University
1975-1976	John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University
1977-1978	J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin
1979-	William J. Flynn, Boston College

Secretary-Treasurer

*1906-1908	Louis A. Bevier, Jr., Rutgers University
*1908	William A. Lambeth, University of Virginia
1909-1939	Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University
1940-1944	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1945-1951	Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference
1952-1954	Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
1955-1956	Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
1957-1958	Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
1959-1960	Gen. Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
1961-1962	Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, Santa Clara University
1963-1964	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1965-1966	Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines
1967-1968	Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
1969-1970	William J. Flynn, Boston College
1971-1972	Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University, District of Columbia Teachers College
1973-1974	Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University
1975-1976	Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University
1977-1978	Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College
1979-	James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)

* Bevier served as secretary, Lambeth as treasurer, in 1908.

NATL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOC



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